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Americans Bomb Budapest First Time; Russians Cross Pruth Into Rumania; Labor Calls $50 a Week Meager Pay

Cleanup Drive Tightened; Bomb Mistake Criticized; War Ballot Group Chosen

The World's Day—April 3, 1944

Boston: 'Courtesy' Cleanup Notices Withdrawn

Because many Boston citizens have failed to co-operate in the city's two-week cleanup drive, "courtesy" notices will no longer be issued by the Health Department, but in their place, legal notices, requiring cleanup within 24 hours, and providing for possible court prosecution, will now be issued. [Page 2.]

Representative James M. Curley's $500,000 libel suit against the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation, arising from publication of a Boston Finance Commission report on the Kenmore Square subway project, was today settled out of court. [Page 2.]

Through the co-operation of the fuel oil industry and the Petroleum Administration for War Massachusetts families experienced little hardship due to the lack of fuel or range oil during the past season, Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, said today.

Governor Saltonstall today proclaimed Thursday, April 6, as Army Day, commemorating the date of the entrance of this country into World War I.

In Europe: Swiss German-Press Hits Bombing

The Schaffhausen bombing, which occurred when American fliers bound for Germany dropped their load by mistake on the neutral Swiss town, has been roundly criticized in the German-language press of Switzerland. The French-language press has not yet commented upon the incident. [Page 11.]

A clash between Hungarian and German troops has taken place at Kobryn in Eastern Poland, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency in London. A Hungarian legion is stationed in that region to oppose the Russians, it was explained.

A drought in England, the worst in three decades, has brought appeal for strict conservation and a warning that the water supply may be rationed during the summer unless there is an abnormally heavy rainfall during the next two months.

Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, has indicated that he will refuse any post in the Badoglio government as long as Victor Emmanuel remains King.

Maj. Vidkun Quisling is reported to have assumed command of his own storm troops in Nazi-occupied Norway, upon resignation of Oliver Moeystad as chief. Reason for the Moeystad resignation was not given in the Stockholm paper, Nya Dagligt Allehanda, which carried the story.

Prof. Gheron Netta has been named Rumanian Minister of Finance, succeeding Alexander Neagu, who "resigned," according to DNB, the German News Agency.

Washington: War Ballot Commission Named

A three-man United States War Ballot Commission was organized, with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson as chairman, to operate the service vote machinery. Other members are: Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, vice-chairman, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

Scarcity of domestic-size bituminous coal mined in Southern Appalachian areas will force a drastic cut in household use of such fuel, according to Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator.

Individuals are being asked to subscribe $6,000,000,000 of the $16,000,000,000 quota of the Fifth War Loan Drive, set for June 12 to July 18, the Treasury Department announced. [Financial Page.]

Negroes have the right to vote in a Texas Democratic primary to nominate candidates for Congress, the United States Supreme Court ruled.

William A. M. Burden of New York assumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, succeeding William L. Clayton, who recently became Surplus Property Administrator. Mr. Burden had been special assistant on aviation to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

National: West Virginia State Police Called

West Virginia State Police, under a proclamation by Gov. M. M. Neely, took over law enforcement in the steel community of Weirton, where county authorities had arrested C. I. O. United Steel Workers' representatives distributing organization literature.

Nearly 2,000 workers in three steel mills in the Pittsburgh district returned to their jobs, resuming schedules interrupted last week by recurrent, short-lived walkouts.

Americas: Four More of Graf Spee Crew Escape

Four members of the crew of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, which was scuttled off Montevideo in December of 1939, have escaped from an Argentine concentration camp, it was reported in Buenos Aires.

Montevideo Gas Company workers agreed to end their three-day strike, which had forced nearly 20,000 consumers to resort to make-shift fuel devices, after employers granted them two-week vacations annually.

U. S. Plane Output in March Broke All Records at 9,118

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Record-smashing warplane production in March, with 9,118 planes delivered and previous weight records eclipsed by 9 per cent, was reported today by Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

"The month of March as far as we can see, may be the peak month of the war in numbers of planes produced," Mr. Wilson told a press conference. April aircraft schedules of the Army and Navy call for fewer planes, he said.

"We have gone over the 9,000-mark for the first time and have exceeded the 100,000,000-pound mark in terms of airframe weight for the first time," said Mr. Wilson, who also is Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board.

Although he made it clear the March rate was not contemplated as a regular output rate, last month's production was at a rate of 109,416 planes a year.

Virtually all companies turning out combat planes not only met their schedules, Mr. Wilson said, "but in notable instances have exceeded them."

In four-engined, long-range bombers alone, schedules were exceeded by about 5 per cent, while the entire schedule for all aircraft was topped by approximately 1½ per cent.

However, Mr. Wilson asserted that probable losses of engineers and designers under 26 to the armed forces may make it difficult to meet future schedules in view of constant engineering changes necessitated by combat requirements.

The total estimated airframe weight in March was 103,400,000 pounds, compared with 81,400,000 pounds in February. The 9,118 planes produced exceeded by 358 the number of February deliveries.

The big Liberator bomber plant at Willow Run, Mich., is performing "excellently," Mr. Wilson said, and the long-flagging Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, now under Henry J. Kaiser's management, exceeded its schedule.

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Weather Predictions

Clear—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

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Goodwin Plans To Retire From Office on Aug. 1

State Motor Vehicles Registrar starts speculation as to candidacy for political office.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, will retire from the office he has held for 16 years on Aug. 1, he announced today.

Mr. Goodwin's decision to resign from the important $5,400-a-year State post was disclosed in a letter to Governor Saltonstall and raised immediate speculation in State House circles as to the possibility that the Registrar may become a candidate for political office. It has been reported that he may seek the office of State Auditor.

Registrar Goodwin, whose long career as head of the State's motor vehicle division has frequently been a stormy one, has twice been an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1934 he bolted his party to run as an independent candidate for the State's highest office.

On Oct. 20 Mr. Goodwin will reach 70 years of age, the State's compulsory retirement age. However, under the Governor's war powers he could have been continued in office beyond that time.

Mr. Goodwin is now a holdover in office, inasmuch as his term runs concurrently with that of the State Commissioner of Public Works. Herman A. MacDonald was reappointed to the latter post in January but has not yet taken official action toward reappointment of Mr. Goodwin.

Appointed in 1920

First appointed to the motor vehicle post March 1, 1920, Mr. Goodwin established a reputation as a vigorous enforcer of the law and as a campaigner against reckless driving and speeding. On March 22, 1928, following a disagreement with Gov. Alvin T. Fuller on the question of salary increases for State employees, Mr. Goodwin was removed from office.

The Registrar returned to the position in February, 1935, when he was appointed in the administration of Gov. James M. Curley. He was reappointed under Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. Goodwin's administration has been marked by a determination to cut highway fatalities to a minimum. He has at times been highly critical of the courts for what he charged was undue leniency in the punishment of drunken drivers.

Under the Registrar's direction a campaign was inaugurated in the high schools of Massachusetts to supply students with textbooks on correct driving.

In 1937 the National Safety

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C. I. O. brings up case of steel worker who 'can't buy living with $49.71 wage.'

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Is $50 a week a "living wage"?

There was a time in the United States, and not so long ago, when that would have been a silly question. The Work Projects Administration's $13.80 was a "living wage" for many.

But today, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on the basis of a costly out-in-the-field study among steel workers, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, on the basis of his observation of typical white-collar families, conclude that $50 a week provides only a skimpy living under American wartime conditions and prices.

And A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, agrees that " . . . even at a wage level of $50 a week, families have to live very narrowly and with no access to luxury goods."

Does this betoken a new and expanding era in American economic history, a resumption of traffic on Dr. Irving Fisher's "ever-rising economic plane" after the rocky detour that began in 1929, or is the present period a distorted interlude?

New Pattern Expected

There is evidence both ways, but there are few in Washington, regardless of political color, who expect the prewar pattern will ever be precisely resumed.

Wartime peaks have a tendency to become peacetime goals. And despite the controls inaugurated to combat rising prices and spiraling wages, organized labor seems determined to force acceptance of certain principles which would mean that now, and in the future, greater proportions of corporation profits would be shared with workers.

The current case of the C. I. O. Steel Workers before the National War Labor Board includes as a part of the effort to break the Little Steel wage formula both a study of how far the average steel wage of $49.71 weekly will go and a study of corporation profits. The conclusion is that a larger share of profits should be cut among the workers in the form of higher

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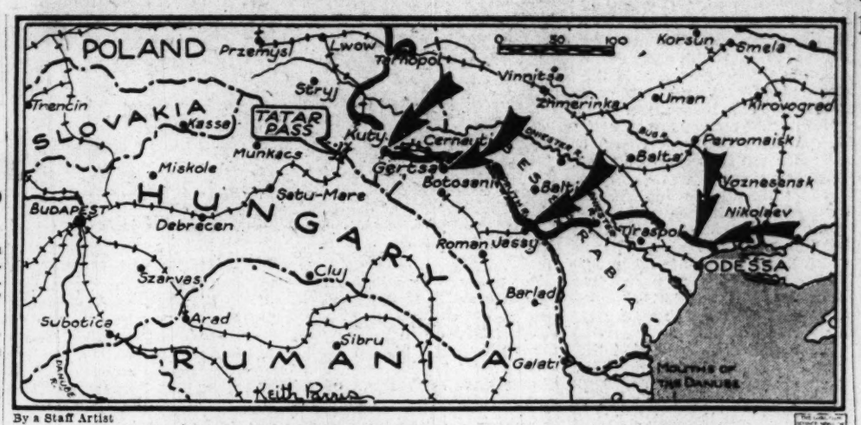

By a Staff Artist

Russians Enter Rumania, Close In on Odessa

Black line shows rapidly shifting battlefront in Rumania and southwestern Russia as Soviet forces continue their sensational advance. Arrows indicate main points of Russian attacks.

Willkie Tells How President Can Get Along With Congress

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNEY, Neb., April 3—Wendell L. Willkie took his primary campaign into the center of Nebraska today and devoted himself largely to telling Republican audiences how he proposes to get along with Congress, if elected to the Presidency.

He sought thereby to warn against the grave danger of continuing into a fourth term the prevailing conflict and hostility between President Roosevelt and Congress and to give assurance of his own full awareness of the urgency for the closest collaboration between the executive and the legislature.

It is Mr. Willkie's conviction that the controversy and acrimony which have developed between Congress and Mr. Roosevelt are imperiling the war effort and endangering the building of a secure and satisfactory peace.

He proposes that several concrete steps be taken to improve the techniques of co-operation between the executive and the legislature and he believes the solution lies in better methods than in the personality of the occupant of the White House.

Willkie Unfolds Thesis

Mr. Willkie began to unfold this thesis in his address to about 4,500 persons in the University coliseum at Lincoln on April 1 and he developed it further in rallies at Hastings and Kearney today.

It is his view that recurring conflicts between the President and Congress arise out of the exceedingly complex problems of a modern industrial society and that it is inadequate to rely upon either the personality of the President, or the similarity of party politics between the two, or upon the traditional honeymoon period of good will which always prevails with a newly elected administration.

He stresses the necessity of having an atmosphere of mutual trust and developing new machinery for a much closer and more constant exchange of information and views. He offers four specific rec-

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Citation Said Salerno, Recipient Never There

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Lieut. Arthur S. Wood of Oakland was considerably taken aback when he received a medal and citation for devotion to duty as commanding officer of a mine sweeper in the landing at Salerno, Italy, last September.

He'd never been anywhere in the Mediterranean, nor had he commanded a mine sweeper. He had been in Cuba as a Navy photographer.

He's turned the award over to his commanding officer who's trying to find the right man.

Allied Diplomacy Near Crisis

Soviet Discards Kid-Glove Tactics

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 3—Soviet diplomacy, long noted for its directness and for its dislike of ambiguity or kid gloves, is marching on many far-flung fronts with its impetus derived from Allied military successes.

In the Far East, where Japan has just finished clearing out of its coal and oil concessions in Northern Sakhalin with haste, the Russians have scored a diplomatic victory of the first magnitude.

The termination of these concessions 26 years ahead of time by the latest Russo-Japanese agreement discloses Japan's weakness and the shift in the Pacific ratio of power more clearly than all the Japanese reverses in the Marshalls and Solomons.

Both in the termination of the Sakhalin concessions and in modifications of the fisheries agreement, the prestige aspect far outweighs the economic considerations involved.

First Up in 1941

Lest there be any doubt as to how these developments should be interpreted, two leading Soviet press organs, Izvestia and Pravda, on subsequent days published editorials recalling how the Soviet Government first raised the question of the liquidation of the Sakhalin concession in April, 1941, when Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka signed the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact in Moscow. Mr. Matsuoka promised satisfactory action within six months, but then came Hitler's invasion of Russia, and the Japanese, banking on a German victory, refused to pursue the matter until the end of last year, when Russian successes finally disposed of the myth of German invincibility.

Pravda also suggests, "Our Allies'" military successes helped to induce the Japanese finally to agree to liquidation of the concessions.

Similar outspokenness and vigor are evinced in the Soviet attitude toward Italian affairs. Regardless of the pros and cons of this much-mulled-over subject, Soviet moves and utterances in this instance

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Anglo-U. S. Parley Begun on Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—Private enterprise versus centralized state control is the underlying issue in the Anglo-American talks on post-war civil aviation which began here today.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States Assistant Secretary of State, and Edward Warner, Vice-President of the Civil Aeronautics Board, who came over from Washington especially to discuss the problem with British authorities, had preliminary conversations of a purely exploratory nature with Lord Beaverbrook. As a member of the Cabinet and as Lord Privy Seal, Lord Beaverbrook heads the Government Committee on Commercial Aviation.

In London, Mr. Berle is believed to have brought with him specific proposals drawn up by a similar interdepartmental committee in Washington. The plan, which is only tentative and designed to serve as a basis of discussion, is understood to call for a limited degree of international control of world air routes after the war.

Operational Control

This international control would be restricted mainly, if not entirely, to operational matters. In this, there is no difference between the British and American positions.

Britain—for that matter the Dominions also—is prepared to go a long way to reach international agreement on all technical or operational aspects of post-war flying. These include such matters as standard regulations of airworthiness; standardization of radio equipment for beam flying; universal traffic rules ap-

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Hull Expected To Clarify Aims

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Something more specific than Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent recapitulation of the 17 principles of American foreign policy should be forthcoming shortly even as American diplomats confer with British, Russian, and other counter-numbers on such major issues as: post-war aviation, Europe's political problems, some settlement with Spain, the Russo-Finnish situation.

Recognizing public and Congressional criticism of the Administration's handling of foreign policy, three Roosevelt supporters are scheduled some time within the next couple of weeks to go on the air with answers to the mounting criticism of American conduct of policy, or at least with explanations as to why answers cannot be publicly provided.

Mr. Hull has promised at least one radio talk on foreign policy, refusing to divulge certain facts recently at a press conference on grounds that it would be stealing the thunder from his coming talk. He already is scheduled to address the Pan American Union on April 14, Pan-American Day.

Two Congressmen on Air

Two Congressmen, one from the Senate, the other from the House, will also discuss and defend American foreign policy on the air some time after returning from Easter vacation April 12. They are Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Luther A. Johnson (D), of Texas, ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Even as these explanations of policy were being planned, at

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Boston Book-Fine Payers Swell City's General Fund

The next time you pay a fine at the Public Library for a book you forgot to return on time, consider yourself one of thousands of persons who yearly hand over a couple of pennies to the Fine Clerk. Last year, the total collections from 16,966 persons netted exactly $2,750, which went to the city's general fund.

But you have one consolation—if you are an adult your fine will never exceed 56 cents per book, and if you are a child it will never exceed 28 cents per book. And if you don't feel like paying the fine, you can wait six years, at the end of which time the library will consider by-gones to be by-gones and let you start taking out books again.

One unusual case was that of a man who came in to take out some books the day before his six-year limit on fines was up. Six years before, he had taken out a whole set of books, and had returned them to the library several weeks late. His fine was a heavy one, and he was prohibited from taking out any more books until he had paid. Recently he came in to borrow some volumes, only to be confronted with the situation that he could not take out any books until the next day, because the heavy fine hanging over his head wouldn't be crossed off until then. The library finally consented to forget the matter, but the man's conscience bothered him, and he immediately took out his wallet and settled the account.

To some library patrons, the prospect of paying a fine means little; to others it seems a near-

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Britain Relaxes in Wartime By Reading Up on Napoleon

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—A chart of the British people's reading since the war started shows they are more interested in the wars of Napoleon than in any other wars of the past.

At least, that's what A. J. Hoppe, Editor of Dents "Everyman" series, tells us. He speaks for Britain's most popular edition of the classics, of which more than 32,000,000 have been sold in the past 40 years.

"Everyman" includes nearly 1,000 books, the most recent addition, made last month, being Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" in one volume. Of these thousand, the top best seller for several years has been Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." Immediately after the war started, sales of this book, with its fine chapters on the Battle of Waterloo, doubled and have remained very high ever since.

Defeat in Russia

Rivaling it in public interest is Tolstoy's "War and Peace," whose long account of the defeat of Napoleon in Russia has been in enormous demand ever since the Soviet entered the present struggle.

British publishers have a hard task keeping books like these in

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Reds Crossed Pruth Week Ago; Neighbors Reassured on Aims

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—The declaration by the Soviet Government that the Red Army's entry into Rumania is "in no way aimed at the integrity of the Rumanian territory or the existing social order," is regarded here as a diplomatic document of far-reaching significance.

Both from the immediate viewpoint of hastening conclusion of the war, and as a long-term indication of Soviet policy in Eastern Europe, London attributes particular importance to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's statement.

From a short-term military point of view, the statement is

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that the statement of Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov on the invasion of Rumania "should help the Rumanians to see that their own ultimate interests require the German forces to be driven from their country."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 3—Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov's announcement that Red Army troops had set foot on Rumanian soil disposes of the long-standing prediction by some that the Red Army once it reached the Soviet Union's western boundaries would rest on its laurels.

The general assumption, however was that the Red Army, which has had so much practice crossing rivers, would not stop at the Pruth.

Nevertheless, Soviet communiqués made no mention of Rumania, and Mr. Molotov's announcement was the first confirmation of this assumption. He further indicated that the first crossings took place very soon after the troops reached the river.

Colorful details of how Marshal Ivan Konev's forward units first entered Rumania are contained in a frontline dispatch from a Pravda war correspondent. He tells that on approaches to the river crossing the German command tried to halt the headlong flight of its demoralized troops for a final stand on the left bank of the Pruth.

As Russian units opened fire on fleeing columns they forced them to halt, and thereafter mixed

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Nazi battleship Tirpitz is bombed by British; Showdown near in East Indian battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American bombers were carrying out a heavy raid on Budapest for the first time, Russian troops were advancing at least 10 miles into Rumania after crossing the Pruth River. Forward units are said to be in the outskirts of Jassy, communications center.

First reports indicate Rumanian peasants are giving the Red Army a cordial reception. Foreign Commissar Molotov announced in Moscow that the Soviet advance was not aimed at the annexation of territory and did not threaten "the integrity of the existing social order in Rumania."

Meanwhile, at the eastern end of the long Russian battle line, Soviet troops are within an estimated 17 miles of burning Odessa. Some dispatches tell of fighting between German and Rumanian garrisons as they prepare to flee the Black Sea port. The Russians appear to be advancing on Odessa in a sickle-shaped line from north and east. Hopes of an estimated 200,000 Axis troops to escape this lethal arc grow slimmer hourly.

Some Russian detachments across the Pruth are only about 165 miles from the Ploesti oil fields. Others have taken Kuzov and Kuty near the Tatar Pass leading into Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It remains to be seen whether the immediate Soviet objective is to storm through the Carpathian passes or to block them so remaining troops in the east cannot get through.

Details of the American aerial assault are unknown as yet, but it was carried out by Italy-based craft, apparently in great number. A Naples dispatch said the Budapest railway center and an aircraft plant were targets of the raiders. The German Radio said violent battles were fought over the Hungarian Capital and claimed 14 American planes were shot down.

In London it was announced that British naval planes had scored several bomb hits on the powerful Nazi battleship Tirpitz in Alpen Fjord in Northern Norway. The Tirpitz was torpedoed and badly damaged in Alpen Fjord by British submarines last September.

During the week end, Allied planes from Italy struck aircraft and ball-bearing plants at Steyr in Austria and destroyed a record bag of more than 100 German fighter planes, while losing only 33 of their own ships. Other targets in Italy and Yugoslavia were hit in 2,200 sorties.

Meanwhile, the fighting in Eastern India appears to be moving swiftly toward a decision. Japanese patrols filtering onto the Manipur Plain have cut the roads around Imphal in a drive evidently aimed at the vital Assam-Burma railway. However, there are indications that sizable Allied counter-attacks are building and field commanders continue to express confidence that Imphal is not in serious danger.

In the Central Pacific, Truk and Ponape are taking an almost incessant pounding from American land-based aircraft. There has been no further word of the operations against Palau.

Russia:

Red Army Storms Across Pruth River

The first Soviet military dispatch of the war from foreign territory has reached Moscow. It reported that the Red Army was marching into Rumania after storming across the Pruth River, established by agreement with Rumania as the boundary in 1940.

Numerous large and small Rumanian villages have been captured, Red Army staffs already have followed the advance guard across the river and estab-

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Report on Schoolgirls In Tobacco Fields Nears

Decision on recruiting Boston high school girls of 15 years and up to work this summer in the tobacco fields of Connecticut probably will be made Thursday at the office of Arthur L. Gould, Boston's Superintendent of Schools.

A committee consisting of Mr. Gould, John B. Casey, Headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School who is in charge of the recruitment of Boston school children for the farms, and Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts, visited the Connecticut plantations last Friday.

They plan to meet with Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, and James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and come to a joint decision.

Camps for Boys

Besides disposing of the Connecticut question, the committee may also determine whether or not to send Boston boys to work camps. Last summer all the local boys placed on farms were located in farm homes. This year, under the more urgent needs of agriculture at some points, placements may be extended to include camps.

The Connecticut proposal, which calls for housing for the summer in camps, was the first to bring this angle before the Boston school authorities.

The committee went to Hartford, inspected a number of the tobacco farms, and talked with tobacco people and officials of the Agricultural Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture who are working on the obtaining of farm help.

An unexpected result of the dispute appears to be the dampening of interest of some Boston children in going to farms anywhere.

"The number of Boston school children interested in working on farms this year up to this point seems to be smaller than a year ago in spite of the fact that the demand from the farms is much greater than then," Headmaster Casey said today.

Recruited Many Boys

"Last year we recruited many boys for the farms. The Governor named a special committee which stimulated the movement of school children to help with agricultural production. Though the need this year is much larger, the number of recruits so far is inadequate.

"Among the many more requests from farmers this year comes a particular call for assistance from Middlesex County. This county, I was told recently, is third in the country in the production of vegetables. Most of these are sold in the Boston market.

"Tentative request is made for 200 boys. But there is a problem about transportation. If the boys go, it probably will be necessary to set up work camps.

"I am greatly in hope that the response of the boys and girls this year will surpass that of last, when we put out 400 boys without a single untoward incident."

Handing 'Em Out in Another War

Wide World

Sisters Serve Doughnuts During Two Wars

For their services in feeding Army and Navy men overseas in World War I, Mrs. Russell Harmon of Newton, left, and her sister, Mrs. Robert E. Walbridge of Onset, Mass., right, were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. In World War II they're again serving the great American delicacy of doughnuts to thousands of men and women at the Salvation Army Canteen in Boston. Here they're serving Jack Tailor of Hull, England, left, and Arthur Mooney of Newport, Vt., right. It's Seaman Mooney's second introduction to the sisters, for he met them in France at a canteen during World War I. The "Doughgirls" provide one of the most popular branches of Salvation Army.

New War Risk Seamen's Pay Now in Effect

New war risk bonus rates for America's 125,000 merchant seamen are now in effect despite efforts of maritime unions and others to have the effective date of the revised rates postponed.

In a telegram to unions and operators who attended a Washington hearing on the question of the new rates, the Maritime War Emergency Board stated they had given full consideration to requests to postpone the effective date, but ruled against granting the requests.

Due to the shifting of war theaters and increased safety the bonus payments are reduced in safer areas and increased in hazardous areas. Revision in the three types of war risk bonus reflects the change in war risk. The new bonuses are based on a thorough study of confidential information on the hazards of the sea, the Board stated.

Typical base wages for Liberty Ship crews range from $82.50 a month for ordinary seamen to $418 a month for masters. The changes in the war risk bonus have no effect on the base wages. Under the new Board ruling $5 a day additional will be paid to the crews on ships while in the sea approaches to war combat areas.

A voyage bonus of 100 per cent will be paid officers and men in voyages passing through sea approaches to combat areas with a minimum of $100 for unlicensed personnel. The voyage bonus is lower for voyages in safer areas.

A new bonus of $125 will be paid to the crews of ships destroyed or substantially damaged by enemy attack or if any member of the crew is killed or injured in an attack. This bonus will be paid regardless of where the ship is located when the attack occurred, the Board stated. This payment replaces the present bonus, which was paid only for attacks occurring when the ship was in port.

Average total earnings, including war risk payments on Liberty Ships for offshore voyages was $244 a month for ordinary seamen and $775 for masters, exclusive of food and lodging, a recent study showed. Under the new rates the average will be slightly lower. However, the pay on voyages to actual combat areas will be higher, the Board added.

New Paper Drive to Unite On Boston Business Houses

A mammoth waste paper salvage campaign aimed at gaining the co-operation of Boston business houses is being planned by the Advertising Club of Boston for the latter part of this month.

During the drive, an appeal will be made to every business office, regardless of size, to examine all stored records, files, books, and every other form of paper which could be sacrificed for the war emergency.

"There are many thousands of tons of high-grade paper in Boston offices that can be contributed to the war," George C. Wiswell, Chairman of the Advertising Club's Salvage Committee, said today. "While some few offices under the pressure of relieving their filing systems have already contributed most of their unnecessary paper to the cause, there are many other thousands of offices, particularly of medium to small size, who have not yet given this matter serious consideration.

Disposal to Be Simple

"We ask them all to make preliminary plans for this Metropolitan effort," Mr. Wiswell said. "We anticipate that the machinery of collection will make the disposal of the paper efficient and simple. Every office will be kept thoroughly informed of developments as they come along."

Mr. Wiswell said that since this is the first concerted drive directed solely at business offices ever to take place in a large city, it is hoped that it will establish a method which can be used as a standard for other metropolitan centers.

Prominent businessmen and women on the Advertising Club's committee in charge of the campaign include the following: George C. Wiswell, General Chairman; Elmer S. Lipsett, Secretary; John F. Reid, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Publicity Committee; Ernest Hoftyzer, Publicity; Carlton M. Strong, Chairman of Business Committee, and Shepley Cleaves; Mrs. Jeanne M. Ambuter, Chairman of Radio Committee, and C. S. Young; Paul N. Swaffield, Chairman of Industrial Co-operation Committee, and Frederick W. Bliss; Philip J. McAteer, Chairman of Speakers Committee; Oliver S. Drummond, Chairman of Office Participation Committee, and G. Warren Cochrane, Chairman of Direct-by-Mail Committee.

New System in Medford

At Medford, a new collection system stipulating the segregation of all waste paper from other rubbish, went into effect today. Under the new regulation, only that rubbish from which waste paper has been separated, will be collected.

Fall River has had a similar ordinance in effect since Jan. 31, and the town of Lynn is reported to be considering such a measure.

In the same connection, George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, said:

"If appeals for voluntary co-operation in our waste paper drive in Boston do not produce the volume needed, Boston will find it necessary to refuse any waste paper discarded as rubbish."

Courtesy Notes on Cleanup End As Officials Plan to Get 'Tough'

Because a large number of Boston's citizens failed to co-operate in the two-week cleanup campaign sponsored by Mayor Tobin, it was decided today by Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Commissioner of the Health Department, that no more "courtesy" notices would be served.

The Commissioner said that 2,400 of these were served last week, giving the violators 48 hours to remedy unsanitary conditions, but the results have not been at all satisfactory, Dr. Gately revealed.

Beginning today, the Health Department will issue final legal notices in cases where inspectors find conditions still unsatisfactory, giving the violator 24 hours to clean up his area before he is liable for court prosecution.

Dr. Gately feels that the public has had plenty of time to know what the campaign is all about.

"If they don't know now, they never will," the Commissioner said. "It is time we get tough with these violations."

The Health Commissioner said that too many people absolutely ignored the courtesy notices. Therefore, he said, he felt it was necessary to eliminate them, and to serve the legal notices at once. There will be 400 legal notices prepared today on the recommendation of inspectors. These are in addition to 400 served last week. The notices are served by constables.

Because of the additional load of work placed upon the constables in the Health Department, numbering nine, six more will be transferred from the Food Inspection Department.

It is expected that about six cases will be prepared for court action tomorrow.

Gory Hill 260 Survivors in Club

By the Associated Press

Bougainville, Solomon Islands, April 3

Survivors of the outfit which defended Gory Hill 260 on Bougainville have formed the 260 Club and agreed to meet on the first postwar March 10, anniversary of the fierce Japanese suicide attack.

Lieut. Col. Dexter Lowry of Tallahassee, Fla., who suffered three minor wounds, is President. Members include Capt. William W. Hunt, Charlestown, Mass.; Capt. D. Riley of Everett, Mass.; Lieut. John Murphy, Chelsea, Mass.; and Major Jerman C. Gramstorfo, Everett, Mass.

Queries Bearing on Finances Of Men in Services Answered

Answers to many of the questions concerning the military services and their effects upon family finances were included in a release by the Director of Personal Affairs of the First Service Command today.

The questions and their answers are:

Q. I haven't received the increase in my allotment due under the change to the Servicemen's Dependents Act in November, 1943. When I receive it, will it be retroactive to November, 1943?

A. Yes.

Q. Several years ago I took a young child and raised him. Now he is going into the Army. He has contributed to my support. Am I entitled to an allotment?

A. Yes, you are eligible as person who stood in place of parent to the boy. If the child was legally adopted you would simply complete a certificate of dependency and give it to the soldier to submit to his personnel officer; if the child was not adopted you must obtain two affidavits from reputable persons in your community stating that they know the child was taken into your home and brought up as your own child and that he did recognize your authority.

Q. Does the soldier pay any part of the initial payment of family allowance and allotments?

A. No, deduction is made from the soldier's pay for that payment. However, his application is made effective a month later instead of the month he entered service, when the initial payment is made to his dependents.

Q. What does the Personnel Officer do in the Army.

A. He has charge of personal records and pay roll.

Q. Is the present National Service Life Insurance the same as United States Government Insurance.

A. No, the National Service Life Insurance is available to servicemen of this war; the United States Government Insurance is available to those who served in World War I. No serviceman may hold National Service Life Insurance and/or United States Government Insurance in excess of $10,000.

Q. What are the grades of enlisted men.

A. Private, Private First Class, Corporal and Technician 5th Grade, Sergeant and Sergeant Technician, Staff Sergeant, Technical Sergeant, Master Sergeant and First Sergeant.

Q. Are the dependents of enlisted men of all grades eligible for family allowance and allotment.

A. Yes, under the amendment to Servicemens Dependents Act in November, 1943, they are eligible.

Q. Why do mothers of some servicemen receive family allowance and allotment in the amount of $37 and others receive $50.

A. Mothers receiving $37 have been classified as Class B dependents, namely having less than half but still a substantial degree of dependency upon the soldier; those receiving the $50 are chiefly or solely dependent upon him and are classified as Class B-1.

Q. The allowance and allotment for a wife and one child is $80 a month; I am divorced and hold court order for $20 a month. Am I entitled to the $80 or $20.

A. The maximum amount paid to divorced wife and one child is $72 and payment of this amount would necessitate a court order specifically awarding alimony to the divorced wife in the amount of $20 a month; if the court order called for a lesser amount, that is what would be paid as the Government will not exceed the amount of a court order that is less than Government allowance. Payment for the child is no longer controlled by a court order.

[Problems or questions of a personal or specific nature may be referred to the Director of Personal Affairs, Headquarters, First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.]

Curley Suit Against Herald Is Settled Outside of Court

The $500,000 libel suit of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts against the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation, arising from publication of a Boston Finance Commission report of the Kenmore Square excavation project, today was settled out of court.

Attorneys for both sides filed an agreement in Suffolk Superior Court before Judge Edward T. Broadhurst entering judgment for neither party without cost. No further action can be brought for the same cause, the judgment stated.

Representative Curley told reporters in the courtroom that the decision was "very satisfactory." Wendell F. Murray, attorney for for Mr. Curley, and John C. Hull, attorney for the newspaper, declined to comment on the action.

Today's court action was ordered as the result of a full-bench decision of the Supreme Judicial Court on May 27, 1943. The court, in ordering a re-trial, affirmed the action of Judge William C. Giles, who, on June 19, 1942, refused to enter a non-suit after he had ordered a mistrial.

At the time of Judge Giles mistrial decision, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, then Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, was testifying. The court excluded evidence offered by Mr. Murray, attorney for the former Mayor and Governor.

Mr. Murray made a statement to the effect that he was having difficulty in getting his evidence before the court.

A conference with counsel in the court was held in the lobby, and on resuming the bench, Judge Giles offered the mistrial.

Book Fines Swell City Funds

Continued from Page 1

tragedy. One elderly man who consistently keeps a book out one or two days longer than he should, insists on seeing proof of his date miscalculations. The librarian must go over the whole situation with calendar and card, in order to convince the man that he really owes a few pennies. With hurt pride and dignity, the man pays the fine, complaining meanwhile against the principle of it.

More women than men are numbered among the habitual fine payers. One woman never remembers that she has taken out the books for only two weeks, until the library sends her a notification card —then real action starts. The woman rushes to the fine window, drops her money, forgets her gloves, misplaces her card, insists she is being charged too much, and demands proof of everything.

Little children usually take care of their fines in a more serious, business-like, and dignified manner than most adults. Every day after 3:30 p. m., many boys and girls troop in to pay fines. They seldom fail to take their receipts and tuck them away carefully in their pocketbooks or schoolboxes. They call all the women in the fine department "teacher," and become friendly, often getting into long and confused stories about school, home, and play.

Recently a little Negro girl became quite worried when she found she had only two cents with which to pay a 7-cent fine. Just as she was starting a second thorough search through her coat pockets, dress pockets, books, and even her shoes, a man from the rear of the crowd which had gathered waved a nickel at the fine clerk. The little girl, on the verge of tears, thanked the man, and promised to return his nickel. The next day, she marched into the library with the nickel, insisting that she owed it. It took some strong persuasion to change her mind.

N. E. Oil Men Dash Hope Of Gas Increase

New England oil men denied today that there was any reason to anticipate more liberal gasoline rations in the visible future. If New England holds its own in the matter of gasoline stocks, they said, it will be doing well, in spite of recent reports from New York to the contrary.

Questioned today as to statements that the quantity of oil available to consumers is almost at prewar levels and that gasoline rationing could soon be abandoned, they insisted they saw no reason for any great optimism.

One authority said:

"The fuel-oil situation is in pretty good shape, and I don't see any reason why we shouldn't get our storage capacity filled up this summer against the coming winter. But there isn't enough gasoline in the country to increase our present stocks noticeably."

It was estimated that New England has perhaps 1,000,000 barrels of gasoline on hand right now. The low point was 650,000 barrels, reached about a year ago, but this has been built up considerably since then. Gasoline stocks dropped off something like 50,000 barrels last week, partly because of increased driving partly because not as much came in to the area, it was disclosed. With good weather coming along oil distributors predicted that New England would find it difficult to maintain the present million-barrel backlog.

New England has nothing to worry about as regards fuel oil for next winter, oil men said. The situation is better than it was a year ago. But they condemned as "wildly inaccurate" the current stories that there was an "oversupply" of light fuel oil coming through the "Little Inch" pipe line. The 50,000 barrels daily, which had been estimated for allocation to New England have not come anywhere near being realized yet, they said. At present, New England has virtually no reserve stocks of kerosene.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps K8, L8, and M8 will become valid April 9; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Next inspection for A cars, Sept. 30; B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Long Honor Roll Among Jews Held Answer to Critics of Semitic Group

Pointing to an honor roll bearing 439 names of Jewish residents in the armed forces, Judge A. K. Cohen, President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, declared it to be a conclusive answer to "false and malicious charges of the bigots and hate-dispensers in our midst" during exercises dedicating the roll at the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston in Roxbury yesterday afternoon.

Pleas to Americans at home to set aside racial and religious prejudices were made by Governor Saltonstall, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, Joseph H. Cinamon, Commander of the State Department, Jewish War Veterans, and Nathan A. Heller, President of the Association.

Governor Saltonstall said that there is "too much overconfidence" about the progress of the war and "there is too much easy thinking that it is a matter of days." He warned his listeners against becoming accustomed to the war and against enjoying "the false prosperity" brought on by the conflict. Reminding them that each day battles were being fought he stressed the importance of keeping the men supplied with all the equipment they needed.

"Peace Now" and the "reappearance of the America Firsters" were mentioned by Commander Cinamon as movements aimed at political disunity. "We are not standing at the crossroads," he said, but "at the brink of an abyss."

The honor roll was dedicated by Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Temple Miskan Tefila, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston. It was unveiled by Mrs. John M. Levitan, mother of Lieut. William Levitan, who was killed in action in the Bismarck Sea engagement in 1942.

An invocation opening the ceremony was given by the Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Patrick J. Lydon, pastor of St. Hugh's Church, and chaplain of the Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Legislative Groups Meet on Eve Of Soldiers' Vote Special Session

Executive sessions of three legislative committees were held at the State House today preliminary to the opening of the special session of the Massachusetts Legislature tomorrow. The Committees were Election Laws, Ways and Means, and Military Affairs and Public Safety.

The special session was called by Governor Saltonstall to amend the state election laws to expedite voting by members of the armed forces, and to consider extension of the effective date for building inspections under the State's new building code, adopted by the last session of the Legislature as an aftermath of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

Also confronting the Legislature is the possibility that the Democratic minority may muster enough strength to force consideration of legislation calling for payment of a $300 cash bonus to members of the armed forces from Massachusetts. This proposal, and others relative to the assistance and care of servicemen after the war, comes before the session in a minority report filed by the Recess Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and John F. Stokes, Commissioner of Public Safety, were scheduled to appear before the Legislative committees to give the members a "preview" explanation of the proposed changes in election and public safety laws.

Governor Saltonstall, who has urged that the special session be confined to the specific business for which it was called, will appear for a joint meeting of the two houses tomorrow at 11 a. m. to deliver his message in person.

Realistic View For Finland Backed

Warning that "we must think realistically about Finland despite the fact we have always regarded her with affection," Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, addressing the Boston Lodge of Elks yesterday, said that it was Finland's best interest to get peace now.

"Finland, enjoying our friendship, and being a liberty-loving nation, does not belong on the side of Nazi Germany," he declared. "Germany would desert Finland without hesitation. Even if Nazi Germany won the war, Finland would lose. Hitler would absorb Finland or set up his own puppet government, and the people of Finland would lose their freedom and independence," Mr. McCormack added.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

"Life on Other Worlds," a speculated voyage away from the earth, will be projected as simply as possible by Horace Taylor, A. M., of Harvard Observatory at the Field and Forest Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 7:30 p. m. Open to members and friends.

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Composition" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Elizabeth Scher, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Tobin Asks Greater Garden Production

An increased production of 25 per cent from all Victory Gardens, by starting them earlier in the spring and extending them later in the fall, was ased today of all citizens by Mayor Tobin of Boston.

The Boston Victory Garden Committee already has been asked by the Mayor to open the community gardens two weeks earlier, in compliance with this program.

On Tuesday, April 11, Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, will come to Boston to address a noon-day luncheon at the Statler Ballroom. Invitation to Mr. Wickard was extended by the Advertising Club of Boston, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the New England Council.

U. S. Court Upholds Bausch Company In Its Stand on Payment of Bonuses

Bonuses paid equally to all employees of the Baush Machine Tool Company of Springfield, based on production of the plant each month and having no relation to the number of hours worked a week, "should not be a part of the regular rate of pay of employees for the purpose of computing overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act." This, in effect, was the ruling of Judge Arthur D. Healey of the United States District Court at Boston in an opinion made public today.

The issue was brought before the Court by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, seeking an injunction to permanently restrain the Baush Company from alleged violation of the overtime compensation, record keeping, and interstate commerce shipment provisions of the Wage and Hour Act.

Judge Healey denied the plea for an injunction and directed judgment for the Baush Company. He found that bonuses were never considered in computing overtime at this plant; that by agreement between the union and the company, entered into after notice from the Wage and Hour Division, both sides agreed that the bonuses in question are for joint efforts of all employees and not based on special skills or hours of labor of individual employees and are not intended to affect their regular rates of pay; that when an employer and its employees, or their bargaining agency, have agreed upon an arrangement which has proved mutually satisfactory, a Court should not upset it and approve an inflexible and artificial interpretation of the act which finds no support in its text.

Senator Hunt's Portrait Shown

Massachusetts Senators arriving today in good time for the opening of the special session of the Legislature tomorrow, were greeted in the Senate reception room by a new oil portrait of Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, who is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Painted by Frederick E. Wallace of Boston, the portrait will be taken shortly to the Guild of Boston Artists' gallery for exhibition there. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Guild. Among his earlier works are portraits of Mrs. Hunt, the Duke of Manchester, and former Gov. Channing H. Cox.

Stowe to Address Relief Gathering

The noted war correspondent and author, Leland Stowe, will speak tonight at the meeting sponsored by Russian War Relief, at the Boston Opera House. Mr. Stowe, it will be recalled, cut through German censorship at the time of the Nazi invasion of Norway and got the news to the world.

Another speaker on the program will be William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, recently returned from a special mission to Russia. He has served as Chairman of the National Planning Association, Director of the Production Division and Materials Division of the Office of Production Management, and Chairman of the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board.

Register to Vote Week Is Proposed

A delegation of officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, headed by Joseph A. Salerno, New England director of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee, today asked Governor Saltonstall to proclaim a "Register to Vote Week" prior to the June 20, final date for registering for the July primaries.

Pointing out that the earlier primary date of July 11, called for in legislation to be presented to the special session which convenes tomorrow, would seriously curtail the time allowed for registration of voters, the C. I. O. group urged the Governor to impress upon citizens of Massachusetts their obligation to register and to vote.

In a letter handed to the Governor the officials asked that a proclamation designating a "Register to Vote Week" be issued by the Governor to impress upon the citizens of Massachusetts the necessity of their "fulfilling the most sacred duty which citizenship requires."

Such a proclamation, the letter concluded, would "show a deep appreciation of democracy" and "will furnish an example for the Governors of our several States in the nation to do likewise."

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Clear and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair with moderate temperatures. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 34 degrees in the city and 28 to 32 in the suburbs. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy with moderate temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Clear and continued cold tonight. Tuesday fair with moderate temperatures.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:05 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 9:19 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Goodwin Plans To Retire From Office Aug. 1

Continued from Page 1

Council award for the State with the best traffic accident record went to Massachusetts, and the following year the State's highway fatality was lower by 159 than in the previous prize-winning year.

Pleasure and Regret

In a letter to the Governor the Registrar said he was resigning "with mingled pleasure and regret." He thanked the Governor for reappointing him and "for the splendid support you have given me in my administration of the office."

"While I do not wish to appear to influence you in the appointment of my successor," Mr. Goodwin wrote the Governor, "I think there is no harm in calling to your attention that after the war the situation on our highways will be very serious, and the only man for this job is one who can say 'no.' He must expect to be abused and prepared to take it."

Governor Saltonstall, in a letter to the Registrar, accepted the resignation with regret.

"It is only with regret that I can receive this notification," he said, "but I can well understand your wish to relinquish your duty after many arduous years of service in which you have often received abuse for your untiring efforts to save life and limb on our highways.

"I shall transmit your intention to the Commissioner of Public Works who has the appointment of Registrar. And I certainly approve your suggestion that your successor be a man who can say 'No.' While he cannot at first expect to fill your shoes, by following your example I trust he may earn the praise which has been so deservedly given you."

Appointment of a successor will fall to Mr. MacDonald, under whose department the Motor Vehicles Division comes. Appointment of division heads, however, must be approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

Score of Firms Get 'E'

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Twenty firms today were given the Army-Navy "E" awards for outstanding production. They include: Atlanta Woolen Mills, Atlanta; Vead Chain Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass.; Hemphill Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; and Procter & Gamble, Ordnance Plant, Aberdeen, Miss.

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Move Is Made to Scale Down Stockpiles of War Materials

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The joint chiefs of staff have put final approval on a new stockpiling policy which will curb this country's importation of war materials from abroad.

The action was taken, it was learned last night, after the War Production Board warned of fears that great hoards of materials would "overhang and disrupt the postwar market."

High sources said the new formula would not result in an abrupt decline in imports.

"The effect will be to scale down, somewhat, the stockpiles that we thought necessary earlier in the war," said one official, pointing out that three-year stockpiles once were thought necessary when foreign producing areas were falling into enemy hands almost weekly.

The new policy, approved by the WPB on Jan. 22 but not operative until the joint chiefs approved, permits a higher stockpile of any material which must be transported overseas.

This is accomplished by a formula which puts the stockpile goal for each critical material at a quantity equal to three months' total wartime consumption, or one year's consumption less the amount which can be produced by North America alone, whichever is higher.

Greater stockpiles may be amassed, it was ruled, if there is danger that the producing area may be captured by the enemy, that transportation may be interrupted, or that changing war programs may increase demand.

WPB suggested that the Government decide at some early date on the size of stockpiles to be maintained after the war, and that legislation be proposed to "sterilize" such reserves to keep them from affecting the economy.

Importation has tapered off already in a few cases of once-critical materials.

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Gardenia Queen Crowned

Wide World

Servicemen Attend Colorful Ceremony

Miss Laurel Norden was named queen of Florida's Eighth Annual Gardenia Festival at a colorful ceremony attended by 1,200 servicemen. More than 10,000 fragrant, white gardenias were used for decorations, and the queen's pathway was strewn with blossoms.

U. S. Lend-Lease Aid to Russia Now Totals 9,500,000 Tons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3 — American Lend-Lease aid to Russia is well ahead of schedule and totals 9,500,000 tons of vitally needed materials, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator reported today.

Specifically, the United States has supplied Russia with 8,800 planes, 5,200 tanks and tank destroyers, 190,000 trucks, 36,000 jeeps and almost 30,000 other military vehicles since October 1941. Of the 8,800 planes almost half of them were flown direct from American factories to the Russian Front.

Mr. Crowley's report on present Lend-Lease aid to Russia coincides with reports that Moscow has asked that Lend-Lease aid continue for three years after the close of the war in Europe. Should Washington agree to such a proposal the aid of course would fall into quite different categories. Presumably present shipment of seeds, foods, and consumer goods would be stepped up.

Already 800,000 tons of wheat flour, cereals and dried peas and beans have been shipped to Russia. The United States has also sent 51,000 tons of butter, 640,000 tons of lard, pork fat and oleomargarine to the Soviet Union. One hundred thousand tons of a canned pork product called "Tuchonka" designed to please the Russian palate have been shipped.

Washington Holds Off

Washington is thought to be postponing its reply to this Russian suggestion until more certain of Moscow's intentions in the Far East. Will Russia co-operate with the British and Americans in their war on Japan? The recent diplomatic victory won by the Russians from the Japanese over coal and oil concessions on the island of Sakhalin suggests an affirmative answer. The Kremlin's pressure on Tokyo in this instance may in fact be tied indirectly to this Lend-Lease situation.

There is no doubt felt here that some measure of Russia's success in driving the Axis armies from its soil is due to American Lend-Lease. "American tanks manned by Russian crews," Mr. Crowley's report says, "have supplemented the much larger numbers of Soviet-made tanks in the Russian offensives. American trucks have continued to play a vital role in meeting transport and supply needs of the Red Army, which has advanced more than 800 miles since Stalingrad and is now smashing into the Balkans.

"To assist Soviet rail communications behind the advancing front some American locomotives and freight cars, in addition to quantities of railroad rails and car wheels and axles, have also been shipped to the Soviet Union."

Aid Increases Steadily

The rate of shipment of aid to Russia is constantly being stepped up. About a million tons were sent during the first two months of this year. That was five times the amount shipped during the same period two years ago and half again more than was shipped in the same period last year.

Though the United States has sent almost 9,000 planes to Russia Mr. Crowley makes it clear that most of the Red Army's aircraft are the product of Russian factories. Still, there are many squadrons of Martin marauders, attack bombers, Airacobras and Warhawks active all along the Russian front.

Indicative of the wide scope of material aid the United States is giving Russia, Mr. Crowley lists the following miscellaneous items in his latest report: 7,000,000 pairs of army boots (enough to shoe the entire American Army), 850,000 miles of field telephone wire, 275,000 field telephones.

With Russian reoccupation of the Ukraine, perhaps the most vitally needed aid is seeds so that this richest agricultural region of the Soviet Union can again become the bread basket of the Soviet Union. Thirteen thousand tons of seeds have been shipped to date, Mr. Crowley states.

Manuel de Freyre

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Manuel de Freyre y Santander, who passed on here April 1, was Peruvian Ambassador to the United States and dean of the Washington diplomatic corps.

Señor Freyre had been in Washington as Ambassador since July, 1930, the longest tenure for any current foreign diplomat.

A native of Washington, Señor Freyre studied in the United States and Great Britain and entered the Peruvian diplomatic service in 1903. His father served in a diplomatic post here.

He returned to Washington in 1907 as Secretary of the Legation and in 1919 was named Minister to the United States. He held similar posts in Japan, China, Argentina, and Great Britain before he was named Ambassador to the United States.

Surviving are two children, Señorita Margarita Freyre of Washington and Francisco Freyre, who is a mining engineer in the United States.

Consumer Unit Plans to Curb Child Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3—Alarmed at the increase of child labor and the number of children illegally employed, the National Consumers League is marshaling its strength to uphold standards regarding legal ages of employment and prohibitions on night work, hazardous jobs, and work in questionable or unhealthy surroundings for boys and girls.

The national organization, with headquarters here, and leagues in eight industrial states, are attacking the problem in the conviction that war needs can be met without exploiting children.

Since 1940, the number of employed children and young people, 14 to 17 years old, has increased from 1,000,000 to 2,750,000, according to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. In the same period, the number of minors found illegally employed has almost tripled. A large number of these illegally employed children are under 14, some as young as eight years.

In one establishment Federal inspectors found 31 minors under 16. One was only 11. Some worked 10 hours a day, seven days a weekly, in an inadequately lighted, damp basement without decent toilet facilities.

In a large textile mill, 68 minors under 16 years, one of them only 12, worked from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.

The League has joined with 24 other organizations in urging appropriation of $389,570 by Congress for enforcement of the child labor law to keep the situation under control. This appropriation has been steadily decreased since 1940 in spite of the fact that there has been an increase of 175 per cent in the children employed and of 459 per cent in the number of firms found violating the law.

The Consumers League of Massachusetts has protested the recruiting of 15-year-old Boston girls to work in the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Miss Margaret Wiesman, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts League, reported that the girls work a 54-hour week under piecework tension. Such employment is industrialized agriculture, she asserts, not comparable to a summer job on a farm under supervision of the farmer and his wife.

The Consumers League of Rhode Island has called a conference for today to study the causes and cures for children leaving school in large numbers and working illegally.

The Consumers League of New Jersey, with the aid of churches, teachers, and labor unions, has succeeded in keeping submerged in committee a bill which would permit 14-year-old boys to work until 11:30 at night in bowling alleys.

Proposals for lengthening the working week for minors still in school from 48 hours to 54 hours and extending the hours permissible for night work from 10 to 11:30 p. m. are being opposed by the Consumers League of Michigan.

Youth Collects 110 Tons of Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3 — One of the champion wastepaper collectors in the nation is 13-year-old Jack Lightheart of Maywood, Ill., who since the attack on Pearl Harbor has collected 110 tons of paper, according to the Victory Wastepaper Campaign headquarters here.

He is assisted by his 14-year-old sister, Barbara Ann, who helps sort and bundle the collections.

Proceeds from the sale of paper are largely invested in War Bonds. He now has 12 $25 bonds and one $100 bond.

Jack's coaster wagon has been put to other victory drives. He has helped salvage more than 3,000 pounds of waste fats and many a hundredweight of iron and rags.

Honors he has won include a radiocast on the Breakfast Club of the Air, action poses for press and newsreel photographers, and a special citation from Harry Hopkins, aid to President Roosevelt.

Marine Corps Calls Halt On Adding Dogs to Force

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Marine Corps announced today that it won't need any more dogs—the four-legged kind, not the "Devil Dog" variety—until May 15.

The Corps said that in recent weeks dogs of all breeds have been offered, but that it is only seeking Doberman Pinschers and German Shepherds.

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The rush is on — from morning to night — and the girl at the soda and sandwich counter is doing her best to serve you well. Watch her quick skill as she fills your order . . . you pay when served . . . and she gives you your change and printed receipt without delay.

Give credit, too, to management. Especially at all those fountains and snack shops that use National Cash Registers and the "Pay-when-served" plan. It speeds their service — is more convenient for you — eliminates waiting to pay the cashier on the way out. Even wartime help shortages haven't been quite so hard to take — for customers or management — when the National "Pay-when-served" plan is used.

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Serving the Nation by Saving Time. This is one of many mechanized systems built by National to speed record keeping, protect money and save vital man-hours—for business, industry, government and the public. Used National Cash Registers are available. National Accounting-Bookkeeping Machines can be obtained through priorities.

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A lot of water has gone over the dam these last few years. There is hardly a thing that hasn't changed — except the quality of materials, workmanship and good taste in Richman Brothers Clothes. These, today, are still as good as ever before.

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STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Pioneers of Modern Art—Maugham Play Arriving—Week-End Concert

Work by Four Artists Gives Retrospective View of Era

By Dorothy Adlow

A collection of paintings, prints, and collages, on view at the Institute of Modern Art through April 30, includes work by four artists who may be considered pioneers of modern art: the Belgian, James Ensor; the Frenchman, Georges Braque; the Italian, Giorgio de Chirico, and the Russian, Wassily Kandinsky.

There still seems much to explain in the peculiarities and departures of the artists of l'art nouveau. They address themselves lucidly to only a few; to others they remain enigmatic and irritating. It took courage on the part of each pioneer to abandon the boundaries of conventional picture making, to seek, struggle, break down, remold, clarify, to press on and on to new frontiers, towards stranger configurations, expanding and exploiting, dissecting and exhausting the elements of color, form, and composition.

Their pioneering meant a retreat from fact, a renunciation of the everyday world of visible, palpable, nameable things. Some artists enjoyed the process of abandonment, avoiding with ascetic determination the images of things that are known in daily economy. They worked with planes or three-dimensional surfaces that were free of all material association, discs and lines, zigzags, undulations, arcs and angles. Other artists joined the pioneers to accompany them not intothe realm of abstraction, but into the world of fantasy, of dream and symbol.

* * *

The foursome at the Institute may share the spirit of enterprise and artistic adventure, but no two cut a common path to expression. They show some resemblance at the point of embarkation, but they navigate the unchartered seas to remote and diverse objectives. Where in all art history has individualism been so stanchless, experimentation so indefatigable? When in the past did change and evolution come so quickly, within the span of one artist's lifetime? When did a single generation see the exhilarating youthfulness of innovation, its growth, maturity, ripening, decline, and exhaustion? In our day art history is telescoped. Here it is, unfolding before our eyes.

James Ensor was the founder of "Luminism." The high-keyed palette served him handsomely as he painted the little objects in his mother's gift shop. But he was one of the subjective, expressionistic artists, endowing his pictures with a personal note of irony, with a touch of the satirical and macabre. His "Intrigue" must have seemed very crude and fearless when it was painted in 1890. The still-lifes, handsome for sheer lyricism, are touched off freshly and exquisitely. How happy the artists were when they could communicate that keen relish for lovely hues, soft lemony yellows, handsome shades of amethyst and ruby. In maturing years James Ensor worked upon variation of his earlier ideas, with a subdued and tamed hand. Other fellows were to carry on with the adventure.

* * *

Wassily Kandinsky is of Ensor's generation. The earliest canvas shown at the Institute is an entertaining confection of color and costume, characteristic of the Russian flair for decoration. "Composition," painted a year later, shows the Fauvist tendency to free, spontaneous brushwork, with vivid colors. The artist takes the first step away from normal shapes and natural appearances, permitting outlines to become loose, and forms to become limp.

Kandinsky joined the Blue Rider Group in Munich. Later he taught at hte Bauhaus. The subsequent pictures are purely abstract, and the feeling, mobility, atmosphere are contrived entirely within the picture from arrangements of anomalous forms. There are modulations, variations, sequences; there is a willful defiance of conventional symmetry. Discs 'are suspended, lines emanate, arcs float about, dots punctuate the odd syntax. Some compositions strike us as meaningful, some seem like sheer exercises in which the artist sets for himself a task to govera this anarchical order.

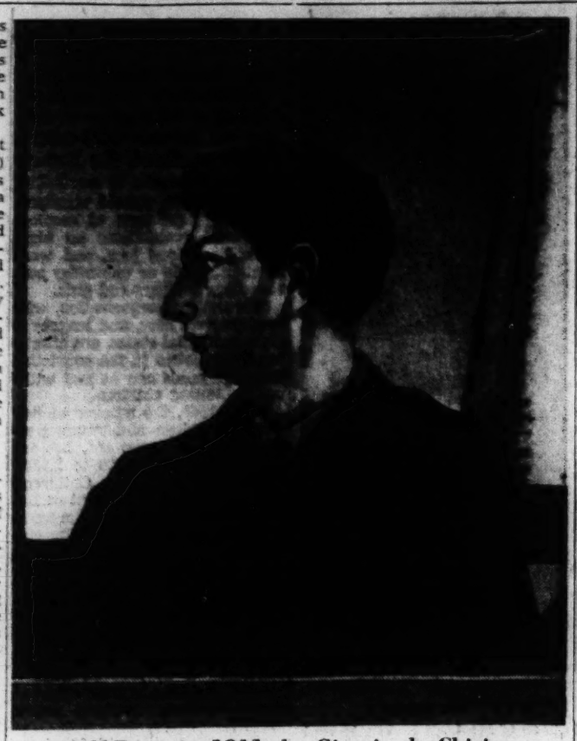
Georges Braque was a Fauvist ("Les Fauves" means Wild Beasts) 40 years ago. "The River" shows the romantic extravagance of a youthful artist who employs the freedom of brush, the high-keyed palette, to express a mood of exhilaration. Soon he collaborated with Picasso in founding Cubism. The intuitive performer gave way to the intellectual, and Braque became a painter who produced abstractions with utmost care and regulation. Indeed, through choice he worked with limited means, considering that discipline strengthens, and that freedom weakens artistic device.

* * *

The pictures are wrought concisely, with very frugal palettes but with a beautiful adjustment of forms and tonalities. Braque's abstractions seem much more meaningful than those of Kandinsky, perhaps because he is less dogmatic, less orthodox in discarding facts totally. Sometimes, as in the collages, he actually combines factual materials in his composition.

Giorgio de Chirico is the Surrealist, summoning up memories, dislikes, fear of the past, and mounting them in a spare and dramatic background. A key to his symbolism is generally requisite, but Chirico's pictures are rousing even when they are not decipherable. They seem like ballet sets suitable for a grim choreography which some schools of modern dance could well furnish.

The Institute exhibition is comparatively small; there are just about as many pictures of esoteric content and enigmatic conformation as any eager visitor can scrutinize comfortably in one visit.



Self-Portrait, 1911, by Giorgio de Chirico
On exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art in Boston

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of small paintings by Laura Chamberlin. Through April 15.

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 165 Charles Street—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Giglio Dante. Through April 13.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of portraits and head studies by Alphonse Legros. Through April 30.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of contemporary New England handicrafts. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 12.

Chandler & Company, Eighth Floor—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."

Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings by Allan Crite.

Copley Society Gallery, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil and water color paintings by Blanche E. Colman. Through April 7.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme; pauntings and prints by Sam Thal.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 8.

Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rudyard Kipling, a selection of books and manuscripts from the Harvard Collection in honor of the recent gift by William B. Osgood Field.

N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets—Drawings by Marta Adams.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition of handmade silver, pottery, textiles, leather and other objects, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays. Through April 12.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 24.

Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Barnard Lintott. Through April 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Paintings and drawings by David and Ingres. From the bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop. Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Rodin.

Museum of Fine Arts—Fifteen Hundred Years of Chinese Painting. Through May 7. Water colors by William Blake; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles; water colors by American artists; Museum Treasure Exhibit—St. Luke Drawing the Virgin by Roger van der Weyden.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Original paintings and drawings of Birds and Mammals by Francis Lee Jaques. Through April.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Water colors by Lavinia Stevens Cook of Albany, New York. Through April 20.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—"Russian Art," "Yanks Illustrate the War," Chinese designs for papers, American color prints.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Paintings, pastels and enamels by Jessie Luther Mabel Luther, and Asa Randall. **Brown University, Faunce Hall**—"Masters of Photography." Through April 10.

Sokolow Date Changed

The Contemporary Dance Group's concert featuring Anna Sokolow and her New York dance group, at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, will take place on April 26 instead of April 19, it is now announced.

Alex North and Richard Newman have composed the music for Miss Sokolow's new dramatic work, "Songs of a Semite," to be presented for the first time in Boston that evening.

Paul Claudel as Playwright

Poetic plays are difficult to produce even in the original language. They provide an extra problem when they are presented in translation. For rarely can a translator carry over into another tongue the poetry of the original.

That handicap faced the Tributary Theater of Boston when it gave Paul Claudel's French play, "The Tidings Brought to Mary," in a translation by Louise Morgan Sill, for the first time in Boston on Friday and Saturday evenings at New England Mutual Hall. Even in the original, M. Claudel's work must have been more poetic than dramatic. Added to that, it is filled with the religious mysticism of a mediaeval miracle play.

The Tributary Theater players had their best moments in the stage pictures they were able to present by the skillful use of lighting and costuming. Frequently the groupings suggested early French and Italian paintings. But the company was less successful in coping with the static nature of the play or in making its implications clear to an average theater audience.

The theme is built around the family of Anne Vercors in France during the Middle Ages, and the farm of Combernon held by them under condition that they act as guardians of Monsanvierge, a convent of recluses on a near-by mountain. The characters are a builder of cathedrals, the two daughters of Vercors—one, her parents' joy; the other, shrewish and scheming—the young man who was to marry the sunny daughter, the father who departed on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and the mother who did not long survive his departure.

The play tells of how the affliction of leprosy came upon the joyous daughter, how she departed from her home, and how the young man married the scheming sister. It tells too how the child born to them and believed lifeless was restored when the afflicted sister, who had become deeply religious took the infant in her arms. It concludes with the return of the father from his pilgrimage, with mourning for the older sister whose remains are brought back to the family home, and with the unexpected sound of bells from the convent which had long been silent.

One of the best of the performances is that of Beulah Burgess as the shrewish sister. Helen Kelly does the other sister; Fred Graves is the builder; Constance Cooper, the mother; Burt French, the chosen fiancé; and Robert Milan, the father.

E. F. M.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Sheppey," W. Somerset Maugham's play, originally presented in London in 1933, now offered in revised form in its first American production. Edmund Gwenn heads a cast which includes Barbara Everest, Viola Keats, Doris Patston, Frances Heflin, Gerald Savory, Victor Beecroft, Anthony Kemble-Cooper, Harry Sothern, Cathleen Cordell, Alexander Clark, Ralph Cullinan, Oswald Marshall, Cledge Roberts, Vera Fuller-Mellish, Wallace Widdecombe, and Edward Broadley.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke has directed for Jacques Chambrun. Watson Barratt has designed the settings in the Bond Street barber shop in London where Sheppey is employed when he wins a sweepstake, and in the living room of his home.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy: A Venezuelan family. YVBRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Survey. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's New Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.66 meg., 19 m.

Trapp Family Sings Again In Jordan Hall

Men folks away, the women of the Trapp Family Singers, comprising Agathe, Johanna, Hedwig, Martina, Maria, Rosemary, and Mme. von Trapp, gave a program in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, their conductor, Franz Wasner, lending help here and there where a baritone support appropriately fitted. The program seemed short, indeed; first, because it was not very long anyway, and again because a women's choir cannot hope to hold the interested attention of listeners beyond the time it takes to illustrate certain characteristics of sonority belonging to high voices.

Practiced platform artists like the Trapps understand just how far their special type of entertainment goes, and they know when to economize, when to expand, when to divert, and most particularly when to stop. Suppose it is the restraint and judgment of Dr. Wasner that determined the procedure of this occasion, the outcome may be described as excellent; yet some of the singing seemed altogether too scant and momentary. For one circumstance, the part of the program devoted to ancient motets was so brief as fairly to give cause for regret and disappointment.

But the Trapps are a family, and the voices come as they come, and if that does not result in an ensemble of exact balance, it does result in one of rather perfect blend. If either Hedwig or Martina, who take a first-contralto part, could sustain notes down in the second contralto region along with their mother, there would be a difference.

It is an old complaint, however, and must be ignored. Question comes not on how the women might sing but how they do sing. The answer is that whether unaccompanied in a seventeenth-century liturgical piece, in a chorus of romantic type by Brahms, with piano, or in folk songs arranged to go with recorder and spinet, they are expert and charming right through.

With the brothers out they can exercise their facility as never before; and as for fascination, that may be supposed to have new scope as well. Perhaps the fact of the matter is that the sisters, as working girls whose job is song, take up the day's task trained and prepared down to something like finality.

W. P. T.

Incoming Films

The following new films are announced for Boston this week:

At the Metropolitan — "Standing Room Only," with Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray; and "The Navy Way," with Robert Lowery and Jean Parker. Beginning Thursday.

At the State and Orpheum —"Song of Russia," with Robert Taylor and Susan Peters. Beginning Thursday.

At the Paramount and Fenway—"The Sullivans," with Anne Baxter and Thomas Mitchell, and "Timber Queen," with Richard Arlen and Mary Beth Hughes. Beginning Thursday.

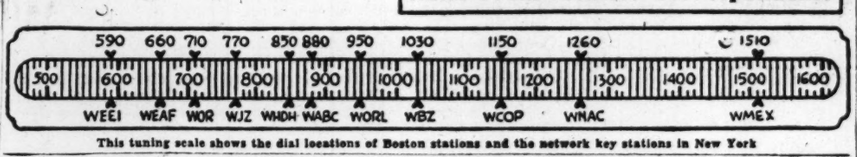
Jarmila Novotna

Who will sing Mimi in the Metropolitan Opera's performance of "La Bohème" at the Boston Opera House, afternoon of April 12, and Violetta in "Traviata," evening of April 15.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-organ recital	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Kick Conga
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Bobby Byrne's Or
4:15	guest stars; News.	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rotary Salutes Philip-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Army Relief: 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	pines; Col Romulo spkr.	Jack Manning, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Russ Morgan's Or
5:15	Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Cong J. Curley
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News Camera: Sn'psh'ts	Cong. James M. Curley
6:30	Musically Yours	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	'The Lone Ranger'	Perkins Institute Choir	"Army Air Forces": dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	'Watch World Go By'	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic sketch
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Alan Ladd, drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: Edw. G.	"Counterspy": drama	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Lily
9:15	Robinson; Mar-	"Counterspy": drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Believe It or Not"	Pons, soprs
9:30	guerite Chapman;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album: Lily
9:45	"Destroyer"	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc	honey; I. Carpenter; or	Pons, songs
10:00	Guild: G. Simms	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Hello, Frisco"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; gr.	The Adventures of	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime; Variety;	"The Symphonette": M.	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show.	Bulldog Drummond"	Playshop Theater
10:45	Diana Barrymore	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, mc	Music; Weather	Playshop Theater
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Orch	Charlie Barnet's Or.
11:30	'The Greeks Remember Marathon'	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End: music
11:45		Hawaiian Music; News	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End: News
12:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Musical program.	Organ; Weather; Organ	
12:15	News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
12:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank," songs	New England Fellow-
12:45	News; Rideau	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Good news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Safeways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
10:00	Valiant Lady	'Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	War dramatization	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill":	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News.
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Talk; Music Roundup.	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"	koy's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Carlson, mimic	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"Treasury Star Parade.
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light": dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter"
2:30	Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean.	"A to Z in Novelty"	Ma Perkins': sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Cab Calloway Or
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Follies"; Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	Meet Mr. Jones'	Musical Poll of Hits	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Income Taxes; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	'The Symphonette" with	Ronald Colman; drama:	"Confidentially Yours"	Sweetheart: "Compul-
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	"This Living Book"	Fred Lang, news	sory Military Service"
8:00	'Big Town': drama	'Watch World Go By"	Olnny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	"Pick & Pat Time"; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or; News	Cary Grant, guest	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Gracie Fields, songs
9:00	Burns and Allen;	'Famous Jury Trials"	'Mystery Theater" dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour"
9:15	guest: Lucille Ball	'Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater" dr.	"Believe It or Not"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Report to Nation:	Dance orchestra	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	with Hal Peary	"The 1944 Presidential	"Music Hour"
10:00	Norman Corwin dr	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Election Campaign"	News service
10:15	"Odyssey R. Jones"	W Lang; Dance Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassel's Orch.	Lena Horne, songs
10:30	Maj Gen L Hersey	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Jan Garber's Orch.
10:45	Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	Maurice Spitain's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama.	Fishermen's program	Words at War; drama	"Sinfonietta"; Frieder	Day's End: music
11:45	Romance; drama.	Dance orch.; News	"Assignment U. S. A."	Weissman, conductor	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial — "Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham, Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Phantom Lady." Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—"Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 11:22 a. m., 2:50, 6:18, 9:45. "Nothing Sacred," Fredric March, Monte Woolley. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:48, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Bar 20," William Boyd. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Michele Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Scollay—"Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:10.

South Station Theater—"The Labor Front . . . Ours Included," "Task Force," "No News Is Good News," "Passing Parade," "A Polo Phony," "First Release National and War News," cartoons, newsreels.

Telepix—"The Coast Guard," "Sheep Raising," "V . . . Mail," "Daffy Duck," "Unusual Occupations," "Fort Dix," "The American Farmer," "Benchley," "9th U. S. Air Force," "Digest of World News," Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:50, 5:40, 9:25. "The Heat's On," Mae West. 12:30, 4:15, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Uncensored," Margaret Lindsay, Eric Portman. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan.

Regent: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Happy Day," Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

Coolidge Corner: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kathryn Carlisle.

Cleveland Circle: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "The North Star," Walter Huston, A. Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, E. Gwenn. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 5.

Harvard: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Girls in Chains," Arline Judge, Roger Clark. 2, 5.

University: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy.

Codman Square: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. Soapy Tufts. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Lodger," L. Cregar, Merle Oberon. "The Marines at Tarawa." "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 8:15. "Something About a Soldier," Michael Duane. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 1:45, 4:55, 8:08. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 2:15, 7, 10. "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Alan Curtis. 3:25, 8:30.

Strand: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders

Women Voters' Leagues Talk Isolationism Away

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Boston and other local Leagues of Women Voters have been taking stock of their contributions to the organization's nation-wide talking campaign. Ever since last autumn hundreds of members all over the United States have been engaging their butchers and bakers and bus companions in conversations aimed to promote international cooperation and banish isolationism.

Typical of the campaign they are waging is the experience related by one enthusiastic recruit in the Boston League. She had brought up the subject of lend-lease in the course of friendly conversation with a taxi driver.

"Well, I sure hope they appreciate what we're doing this time—and pay for it," he commented, a bit truculently.

"But why do you think we established lend-lease?" she countered.

"To help them out over there."

"It seems to me on the contrary," she reasoned, "that we did it to help ourselves as much as them. Don't you think it was better to keep them going until we could get prepared? If we hadn't we might be fighting by ourselves by now."

There was no rejoinder from the front seat and she was content to let the conversation drop.

Delayed Reward

This member, who prefers to remain nameless, has lost count of the number of persons she has engaged in similar provocative scraps of discussion since she first became interested in this League project a few months ago. In most cases she has no way of telling whether her conversations bear fruit. But this one was different and she related the experience with due relish.

Her reward came about two months later when she happened to be picked up by the same cabby. Again she brought up the question of lend-lease.

"Probably we won't get any money out of that deal, but then," he told her confidentially, "it was for our own benefit. You know, if it weren't for lend-lease, we'd probably be fighting alone now."

The Weston League, which reports 282 conversations in one month, divided among 36 talkers, admits that "it is hard to say whether what we have accomplished has been effective or not, but at least we have tried and—somewhat to our own surprise—rather enjoyed doing it! Undoubtedly the talks have helped the talkers though the impression made on the 'talkees' is not easy to gauge."

The best part of it, according to the narrator of the taxi episode, is that it doesn't take any extra time, because you talk to whomsoever you happen to be with, whether in a streetcar, on a train, or in a restaurant.

Businessmen Hard to Dent

"Businessmen are the hardest to dent," she laughs, "because they don't think women understand about foreign policy." Over dinners in crowded restaurants she has had a try at several, however. It is always easy to get started talking about the war. Upon one occasion her table-mate remarked, "I guess I'm old-fashioned, but I just think we should stay at home and be prosperous."

"That would mean supporting a large army, wouldn't it?" she asked. "Larger than we have now because we'd be all alone. And that would mean more taxes and less profits. [The gentleman began to look less happy.] And that would mean more government control, wouldn't it?"

Never talk long, is this woman's advice. Talk about something else first—letters from sons or brothers overseas, or something equally personal and universal these days. Never argue. Be friendly. Ask them what they think about international organization, a world police force, lend-lease. If you don't agree, reason with them briefly from your knowledge of the basic issues involved. Don't preach.

"Talkers," naturally, must be well-informed. They accumulate their store of answers both from their own reading and from League meetings.

The League's aim is to get more people talking and thinking intelligently about foreign affairs. In this way it seeks to offset "a vociferous minority that might convince our leaders that we want to go back to 'normalcy' or 'isolation.'" Why not be a "talker" yourself, says the League.

Tuesday Programs

Newtonville Woman's Club—Sixtieth anniversary celebration at the clubhouse, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer, a former President, will give reminiscences of the early years. There will be music by a quartet in costume.

Women's City Club—Col. William D. Cleary, Commandant of the Chaplain School at Harvard University, will speak at 11 a. m. on "Chaplains in World War II." At 4 p. m. Dr. George D. Strayer of New York, who is now conducting a survey of Boston public schools, will discuss the aims of the survey. This meeting is sponsored jointly by the public affairs committee of the Club and the Boston League of Women Voters.

Professional Women's Club—Authors' evening, Hotel Statler, 8 p. m. Alice Cooper Bailey, chairman, will present David Cheney, who will discuss "The Historical Novel"; Harlow Estes, "The Modern Novel," and Priscilla Hovey Wright, "Books of Humor."

Women's Guild, Old South Church—"Today's Challenge to the Congregational Christian Churches" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. Earle H. Ballou, American-born missionary who returned from China on the last trip of the Gripsholm. Mrs. Maurice Pratt Dunlap is in charge of the program.

Maine Solons to Adapt Law To Federal Soldier Vote Act

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3—Immediately upon President Roosevelt's announcement that he would allow the soldier vote measure to become law without his signature, Gov. Sumner Sewall summoned the Maine Legislature into session Monday, April 17 to make changes necessary in Maine laws to conform.

Governor Sewall plans to deliver a message to the members at a joint session of the House and Senate, asking for changes recommended by Attorney General Frank I. Cowan.

Major change required is to allow service personnel to register for the primaries without personal appearance before registration boards, whereas now personal appearance is required in all cities over 3,000 population. Another change would allow soldiers to obtain absentee ballots either by direct written request or through a relative or guardian.

Governor Sewall said he hoped there would be little else to occupy the legislators' time and that they would wind up their work within a few days.

He said there was a possibility one or two other urgent matters might be presented, but he hoped there would be little change in the laws, so there would be a minimum of interference with the general revision of statutes.

This revision work has been in progress for several months, and Governor Sewall announced some time ago he thought it would be necessary to call the Legislature into session next fall to approve the revised statutes.

The April session of the predominantly Republican Legislature will come directly after the State Republican convention in Bangor the latter part of the previous week. It is believed this double dose of public activity for a large proportion of the members will increase their zeal for a quick session, especially with the end of a long, hard winter in sight and the first chance at hand for outdoor activity of Maine farmers.

Women's Vote

With both major parties conceding the growing importance of the women's vote this year, Republicans are expected to place considerable emphasis on this angle at their convention.

Mrs. Katherine Hickson of Bangor, national committeewoman, was the only Democratic woman delegate named at the Lewiston convention two weeks ago, although three alternates were selected.

But Republicans are reported to be considering naming five or six women to the delegation of 13. State Chairman Lloyd Morton of Farmington says several qualified women have announced they will be available as candidates.

The move is given considerable impetus by the fact Maine has two women who are prominent nationally in the party. They are Miss Marion Martin of Bangor, energetic and highly esteemed Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Representative Margaret Chase Smith.

Mrs. Smith, who is active in Congress, serving on several committees including the sub-committee investigating conditions in war plant areas throughout the country, is in Maine for the Easter recess. Her "vacation" will be typical, a busy round of visits and talks, not only in her district but throughout the State.

Party leaders feel a thorough door-bell ringing campaign is the best way to get the women's vote out, and Mrs. Smith is one of Maine's most hearty door-bell ringers. This part of campaigning she considers genuine pleasure and "vacation."

There's a possibility the Maine convention may provide a test of Governor Sewall's strength, which will remain unchallenged at the polls this year. Having declined to run for political office in 1944, he has offered his services as a delegate.

Some indications of opposition to naming him a delegate have been suggested in dissatisfied party quarters. But he is believed to enjoy the general endorsement of his party for a job well done in three and a quarter years as Chief Executive. The convention's action will be its last formal opportunity to express the party's feeling toward Governor Sewall.

He has business at the national convention anyway, in that he is a member of the Agriculture Committee named at the Mackinac conference last summer. This week he is in Chicago attending committee hearings for agricultural groups presenting their problems for consideration of the national convention.

Ocean Flying Begins From Boston

Northeast's First Crew Arrives Here

Logan International Airport, East Boston, became a trans-Atlantic terminal for Northeast Airlines with the arrival of the first cargo plane, a Douglas C-47, from Presque Isle, Maine, where the company's operations were formerly based. Capt. A. R. Chaves of Arlington, left, is shown being greeted on arrival by Paul Collins, President of Northeast, and Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations. Middle row, squatting, are Dan McCullough, New York, navigator, left, and Fred A. Weyhrach, Winthrop, supervisor of ground operations for Atlantic Division. Standing, back row, E. R. Handy, Ashland, radio officer, left; Richard B. Hubbell, Shelton, Conn., co-pilot.

Cargo Flights Oversea From Hub to Start

Trans-Atlantic flights from Boston to Europe with military cargoes are now a fact with the establishment by Northeast Airlines of Boston of its Atlantic Division base at the Logan International Airport, East Boston.

The company yesterday officially announced moving of its Atlantic Division terminal, which has been at Presque Isle, Maine, to Boston. At the same time Northeast said that within a few weeks it will expand its quarters at East Boston by taking possession of a hangar formerly used by military units.

Paul Collins, President of Northeast, explained that while the present trans-Atlantic flying of the company will be military under an Army contract, postwar plans of the line include passenger trips and cargo schedules from the Logan Airport to European capitals.

"We feel that the consolidations of Northeast's military and commercial operations in Boston will overnight increase the value and importance of Logan International Airport as a trans-Atlantic terminal," Mr. Collins stated.

As the East Boston airport develops and its runway lengths increase, larger cargo loads can leave this terminal, Mr. Collins explained. For the present, however, he said, a penalty of as much as four tons a plane in load carried is imposed because of these deficiencies in the Boston airport.

Abend Criticizes MacArthur Acts At Pearl Harbor Time

Court martial of Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his conduct in commanding the Philippines at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor was called for by Hallet Abend, author and former Far East correspondent of the New York Times, at the final meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here Saturday.

The investigation of why no better use of General MacArthur's air forces was made "should be as searching" as the announced court martial of the Army and Navy commanders at Pearl Harbor, Mr. Abend said.

Mr. Abend also predicted that Russia would not enter the war against Japan if Nazi Germany were defeated first. His reasons were: that Russia would be exhausted and would require time to revive itself after the unprecedented German campaign; that the 4,000-mile line of communication to the 3,400-mile Siberian front posed a problem too difficult to solve without tipping off Japan; that Japan would attack as soon as 10,000 Russians moved east and would overrun Siberian defenses as easily as the Nazis overran the European Lowlands.

Prof. G. Nye Steiger of Simmons College, who also spoke at the luncheon meeting in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, urged more effective co-operation among United Nations and colonial peoples in the Far East to assure peace and prosperity after the defeat of Japan.

Longshoremen's Strike In Boston Is Brief

Loading of ships for foreign ports at the Boston Port of Embarcation returned to normal today, following a brief strike by longshoremen last week.

Settlement satisfactory to everybody was reported by Army officials. The longshoremen, it was said, went back under their old arrangements and the union agreed it would give its best efforts to get the men to work in the rain, a circumstance which led to the unexpected dispute.

Japanese Got Away—And Fast, Chelsea Man Says of Arawe

War Activities in New England

When the Buffaloes charged, the Japanese on Arawe, New Britain, decided that it was time to get out of the way—and fast.

That's the final chapter in the story of the conquest of Arawe picturing the break-through by the Marines, as described by Technical Sergeant Samuel E. Stavosky of Chelsea, Mass. There were two Massachusetts men with the Buffaloes (amphibian tractors), Corporal Alfred A. Amirault of North Weymouth, and Corporal Airkiel Ciccone of Somerville who has three brothers in the service.

With six Marines and one soldier manning the Buffaloes, two of them were converted into makeshift "tanks" to lead the infantry attack. The two tanks pushed through the Japanese lines which collapsed in the face of machine-gun fire by the two Massachusetts Marines, led by Lieut. Harry O. Lee of New York.

Corporal Amirault was a varsity football player at Boston University in the 1940-41 seasons.

Filene Honored

A Liberty ship bearing the name of Edward A. Filene, former Boston merchant, will be christened at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company at Jacksonville, Fla., next Thursday.

The ship will be sponsored by Mrs. Joette Shouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Filene.

Accountants Wanted

If you're an accountant or an auditor, the First Service Command can use you to help settle terminated war contracts being shifted to other wartime production.

The Army is looking for at least 1,000 accountants for these jobs intended to expedite the shifting of contracts and thus to maintain the continuity of work in war plants in the interests of workers, and operators, as well as the government.

There are no uniforms in this work and no occupational deferments, just the satisfaction of being patriotic, Army officials stated.

Maine 'Short-Snorter'

Among the souvenirs brought back from England by Staff Sergeant Aubrey R. Bartholomew of Danforth, Maine, ball turret gunner of a Flying Fortress, is a "short-snorter" bill which includes banknotes of a dozen countries which, pasted together, run to two feet in length.

A "short-snorter" in Army lingo, in anyone who has made an oceanic trip by plane. On his first trip over, the "short-snorter" has to give one-dollar bills to everyone aboard the plane inscribed with his signature. Thereafter, he collects from every first-trip person when he makes additional crossings.

With his long list of "short-snorter" souvenirs, Sergeant Bartholomew reveals that he has made many trips over the ocean by plane. The souvenirs range from a British 5-pound note to a German paper mark that the Sergeant obtained from an Italian prisoner. It contains the signatures of scores of fliers and notables.

Only one of his souvenirs is an American dollar bill. "And do you know?" he asked at an AAF Redistribution Station where he awaits a new assignment, "over in England hardly anyone knew what the bill was."

Tight Rein on Wages and Prices Urged

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the wage and price increases asked by organized labor and the farm groups are granted, still other increases will follow and the price level will rise anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent this year and more the year after, it is forecast by Dr. John D. Black, the distinguished Harvard farm economist.

A similar price jump can easily be expected if Congress this spring seriously weakens the price controls of the Office of Price Administration, Dr. Black also advised.

Labor stands to fare better from keeping inflation under control than from probable wage increases, while the ordinary farm family has had more purchasing power this past winter than in any winter in the history of this country, the economist pointed out.

"The public is likely to take the position, when the time comes for a decision, that the days of swollen wartime earnings are over for labor the same as for farmers and for capital and enterprise," he warned.

Farm Prices

If organized labor should strongly press for higher wage rates to offset the anticipated shortening of hours after the war, Dr. Black declared it certain that organized agriculture would demand legislation assuring a higher general level of farm prices.

For every organized labor group asking for higher wage rates, he foresaw an organization of cattlemen, dairy farmers, or other farm groups wanting action pushing farm prices up.

"The outlook for prices and wages during the rest of the war and during the conversion and early postwar period is dependent upon essentially political developments," he concluded. "It matters little which party is in the seat of government. Rather it depends upon whether that government maintains vigorous controls of wages and prices.

"It is not probable at the worst that the stabilization thus far achieved will be wholly wiped out. But the legislation enacted in the next six months could result in enough inflation from this point on to produce half the disastrous effects which followed the last war."

Dr. Black gave his analysis of the price outlook in an extended study, "The War and American Agriculture," just published in the Review of Economic Statistics by the Harvard University Press.

Small Measure

Only a small measure of what the world has known as wartime inflation has thus far occurred, Dr. Black noted.

"Such inflation has been prevented in this war more by direct control of prices, wages and the control of demand for raw materials and finished commodities than by fiscal measures," he commented.

"To be sure, the 'inflationary gap' has not really been as wide as most of the figures offered to the public have indicated. For one thing, consumers have saved more and have exercised more constraint in their buying than the usual estimates had assumed. For another, the supply of goods and services available for purchase has permitted a relatively high level of consumer buying.

"But after due allowance for these factors, the gap has still been wide, and it has imposed a heavy task upon price fixing as such. And price-fixing has been successful not so much because of a high degree of skill and potency of the price-fixers as because of other circumstances.

"First of all, the intensive program of allocation of materials by the War Production Board has inevitably carried with it a large measure of control of prices. Second, prices are easier to control when much of production and distribution is concentrated in a small number of large firms, as it is in the United States today, and in general under conditions of imperfect competition that are more prevalent than commonly realized.

Have Refrained

"Third, established manufacturers and merchants, for good and sufficient reasons not divorced from self-interest, have commonly refrained from profiteering on limited supplies."

Subsidies, Dr. Black added, are useful and needed instruments in a program of inflation control. "But they need to be used sparingly and with circumspection," he continued. "Because the government has had no well-considered, over-all plan for price and wage control, it has tended to resort to subsidies recklessly whenever it has been forced into a corner. The beef and butter roll-back subsidies are excellent instances of this.

"The outcome of the subsidy contest, however, is of much less importance than the changes which may be made in the Office of Price Administration Act while it is being renewed between now and June 30, 1944.

"Doubtless the real intent of most of those who want to revise it is to weaken it so that they can force through the demands of their constituents that particular ceilings be lifted, or removed, or not applied. The weakening of the OPA can take many forms.

"If the act is weakened in these several ways, and then left to be administered by a staff already badly shaken, prices might easily rise as much as 10 to 20 per cent per year till the war is finally over, and then presently as happened in 1919-20 surge upward in the period in which consumer goods production is catching up with conversion period demand."

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Big American Bombers Batter Budapest for First Time

Continued from Page 1

lished headquarters on Rumanian soil, the Soviet war correspondent, Boris Polevoy, said in a telegram to Pravda which was captioned "Across the Border."

The local population was reported giving the Red Army a good reception and already was returning from hiding places to their homes.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav A. Molotov summoned foreign newspaper correspondents for his first press conference on April 2 and announced the Red Army had been given orders to "pursue the enemy until he is routed and capitulates." He disclosed the Red Army had crossed the Pruth into Rumania at several points.

Rumanian announcements indicated the Russians were 5 to 10 miles inside Rumania, having crossed the Jijia River which parallels the Pruth River north of Jassy. The Rumanians in a communiqué declared the Russians had been thrown back across the Jijia "at almost every point."

The Russian communiqué failed to identify the exact location of the several announced crossings of the Pruth, but Berlin said the main Soviet drive into Rumania was in the Jassy sector, less than 200 miles northeast of Bucharest and the valuable Ploesti oil fields. Berlin added that "all the Rumanian Army has joined battle with the Russians." Martial law already has been proclaimed in Bucharest, Moscow dispatches reported.

Jassy, apparent immediate objective of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, is 10 miles west of the Pruth, and is a key Rumanian railway center where lines branch south to Bucharest and northeast to captured Cernauti, 115 miles away. Gertsa, 20 miles southeast of Cernauti on the North Rumanian border, was taken by troops of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army April 2, Moscow said, and it was believed likely that Soviet spearheads had also crossed into Rumania at this point.

Other divisions of Marshal Zhukov's Army, meanwhile, swept nearer to the Carpathian Mountain passes leading into Hungary, inflicting heavy losses on Axis troops, taking many prisoners, and capturing enormous stores of military booty, Moscow declared.

The important strongholds of Kuzov and Kuty, 37 miles southwest of Cernauti and not far from the famous Tatar Pass, fell to Marshal Zhukov's troops, and Berlin radiocasts indicated that Tarnopol and Kovel further north in Old Poland were about to capitulate to the Russians.

Odessa Reported Set Afire by Nazis

The fate of upwards of 200,000 Germans and Rumanians in the Odessa area hung in the balance as Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukranian Army converged on that great Black Sea port, which field dispatches to Moscow newspapers said was burning fiercely as the result of German demolitions.

Russian columns captured Alexandrovka, 19 miles east of the blazing city; seized Maximovski, 26 miles to the northeast; Lyuboftevska, 37 miles to the north, and Evgenievka, 39 miles northwest, in their relentless drive to clear Southern Russian of Axis troops.

Red Star said that Germans and Rumanians were fighting each other in the streets of Odessa amid scenes of "terrible pillage."

One hundred and twenty-five miles to the Northwest, other units of General Malinovsky's army captured Klisheva, 31 miles north of Kishinev, Capital of Bessarabia, and Stepanovka, 40 miles further east. This drive was within 45 miles of the important rail junction of Tiraspol, 55 miles northwest of Odessa, and a possible escape route for some of the harassed enemy in the Odessa area.

While the Russian drive imperils about 40 per cent of Germany's petroleum supply—about 6,000,000 tons annually—in Rumania, Poland, and Estonia, the Petroleum Press Bureau said that even if the Germans lose it, "it would be unwise to look for paralysis of the German war effort."

German Army strategy would "obviously be severely hampered," the bureau pointed out, but at the same time it would be defending less territory on shorter lines of communications and would not need as much oil as heretofore.

Nazis Say Allies Reinforcing Anzio

By the Associated Press

New York April 3

A DNB radiocast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army beachhead at Anzio, Italy, had "collected considerable troop and material reinforcements" in the last few days and that it was probable "major Anglo-United States attacks will be resumed at any moment."

The German radiocast said reinforcements poured in during the night of April 2 and that next day fresh supplies of arms, ammunition, and equipment of all kinds arrived under protection of a smoke screen.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Attack Budapest

A great formation of American heavy bombers attacked Budapest, carrying out the first United States attack on the Hungarian Capital.

The bombers flew from bases in Italy, and the Berlin Radio told of violent battles between American and German planes over Hungary.

The Budapest railway center and an important aircraft factory just south of the Capital were the targets of the 15th Air Force, a Naples announcement said.

Budapest, one of Europe's most beautiful cities, lies on both sides of the Danube. American and British planes had not bombed it previously, but the Russian Air Force attacked it in September, 1942.

As a result of the bombing of Germany's industrial centers, the Reich has been reported moving factories into Hungary and also to be relying on the production of established Hungarian factories.

Budapest is a key point on railroad networks linking Germany with the Balkans.

Details of the attack were not announced immediately, but it was known to be a very big one, with Flying Fortresses and Liberators participating.

It followed the April 2 heavy bomber raid on Steyr, Austria, in which more than 500 Italy-based bombers were escorted by Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters. More than 300 German planes attacked the Steyr raiders, and more than 100 of the attacking aircraft were shot down, the United States Air Forces announced.

Meanwhile British naval aircraft have attacked successfully the German battleship Tirpitz in Alpen Fjord in Northern Norway, the British Admiralty announced in London.

Several bomb hits were scored on the powerful Nazi battleship, which was damaged by daring British midget submarines months ago.

Italy:

Germans Routed In Anzio Attack

Allied troops have smashed an attack by German flame throwers on the left flank of the beachhead below Rome, headquarters in Naples announced, while Italian troops fighting with the Allies occupied a third peak in the center of the main Fifth Army front.

Flame throwers spearheaded the attack of about 150 German infantrymen against the beachhead, which began an hour before dusk March 31 after a heavy mortar barrage. It was launched in the same vicinity as the raid of the previous day in which the Germans forced a slight withdrawal by the Allies from a position about a mile and a half southwest of Carroceto, 21 miles below Rome.

The German attack against the beachhead, like the one which preceded it, was by no means a duplication of the four earlier offensives to smash the Allies back into the sea. There is every indication the Germans have given up hope of that and now are merely engaging in harassing attacks, perhaps designed to disrupt any plans the Allies may have for pushing inland from the present beachhead.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Drive Into Serbia

Large forces of Yugoslav Partisan troops are driving rapidly into the interior of Serbia, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported, as other Partisan forces fought Axis troops to a standstill in Montenegro, Slovenia, and Moslavina.

Adriatic:

French Smash German Convoy

French warships have scored another marked success in action against the Germans and wiped out an enemy convoy and its escort in the Adriatic, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

Both enemy freighters and warships were sunk by the light French forces which then withdrew without damage or casualties.

No details were given as to the time ore place of the attack.

India:

Japanese Cut Roads to Imphal

Japanese patrols in the jungles of Eastern India have cut the roads around Imphal, Manipur Capital, in an offensive obviously aimed at Dimapur on the Assam-Burma railway lifeline to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces.

The question whether air-borne supplies might be dropped to the Imphal garrison was answered in New Delhi, by the statement that that would not be necessary as the crisis would be overcome before such action was needed.

Dimapur is 44 miles across the Naga Hills of the head hunters from Kohima, 60 miles north of Imphal.

Heavy fighting in the wild hill country east of Kohima and repulse of a determined Japanese drive to reach the Tiddim Road below Imphal to the south was announced by Allied headquarters.

Another Japanese Column thrusting toward Imphal from the Chindwin River area to the east was stopped by Allied forces as it attempted to reach the Imphal plain from the rolling foothill country of the Chin Hills, the communiqué said.

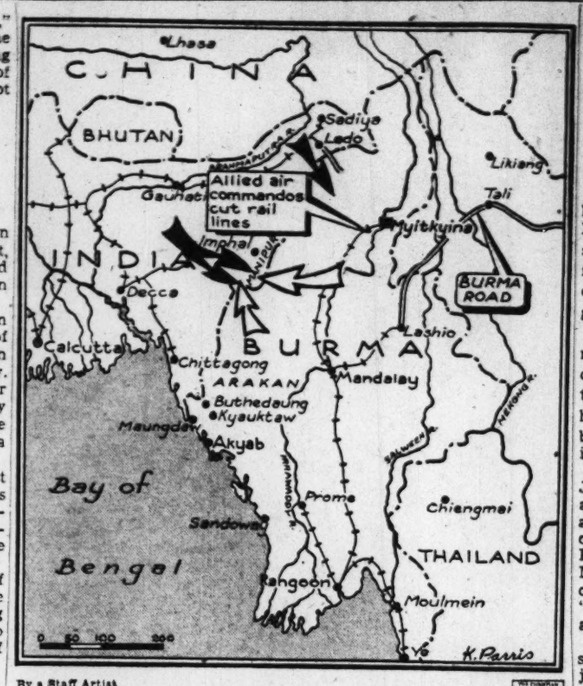
Enemy artillery continued to shell the Tamu-Palel Road southeast of Imphal.

Farther south on the Arakan front only minor patrol activity was reported. Near Buthedaung, Allied detachments were said to have inflicted casualties on enemy units attempting to infiltrate British positions.

A Tokyo radiocast declared the British 25th Division had been forced to withdraw from around Maungdaw and Buthedaung on the Arakan front, but this report lacked Allied confirmation.

Glider-borne Allied Commandos have cut all north and south communications arteries to Myitkyina, main Japanese base in Northern Burma and have smashed enemy efforts to crash their air strip far behind Japanese lines, front dispatches reported.

The Commandos are holding a considerable portion of the railroad from Myitkyina to Katha, more than 100 miles to the south. They also are harassing the extensive river transport serving Myitkyina to the south; with highways also blocked, all north-south communication routes have been severed, dispatches said.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Driving on Imphal

White arrows indicate how two Japanese columns are driving on Imphal, on the Manipur Plain in eastern India, while black arrows show how increasingly strong Allied counterattacks are being brought to bear against the enemy advance. Most of the area shown in this map is dense jungle land.

Mongolia:

Chinese Violation Of Border Charged

The official Soviet news agency Tass declared April 2 that Chinese troops from Sinkiang had violated the border of the Mongolian Peoples Republic and that Chinese planes bombed towns and villages and strafed Kazakhs fleeing from Sinkiang.

The dispatch said that Government leaders of the Mongolian Peoples Republic were convinced that if other violations occurred the Soviet Government would be asked to render all necessary aid needed to correct the situation.

Datelined at Ulan Bator, Capital of the Mongolian Republic, the dispatch quoted "well-informed sources" as saying that Sinkiang authorities began a forced evacuation of a great number of Kazakhs from the Altai Mountain district to the southern districts of Sinkiang at the end of last year.

Many families did not want to move, however, and fled into the Mongolian Republic to hide, the dispatch said, adding that Chinese troops then began chasing them and the Chinese planes violated the border, bombing towns and villages and shooting at the people.

The dispatch gave no explanation of why Sinkiang authorities were seeking forcibly to evacuate the Kazakhs.

Sinkiang, China's northwestern province, parallels the Soviet Union border from the high Pamirs of India on the south to the Altai Mountains on the Mongolian frontier to the north.

Carolines:

Truk and Ponape Hammered Again

Truk and Ponape, Japanese strong points in the Central Pacific Caroline Islands, have been attacked again by American bombers.

Just before dawn March 31 Liberators of the 7th Air Force struck at Dublon, central island in the Truk atoll, for the fourth time in as many nights and for about the eighth time in four days.

Medium antiaircraft fire greeted the raiding Americans, but none of the attacking planes was damaged. The Japanese sent up two interceptors in the predawn strike, bomber crews reported, but took in the show as spectators, showing no inclination to mix it.

Large fires were started in Dublon Island installations, the Americans reported.

Army Mitchell bombers, escorted by 4th Marine Aircraft Wing Corsairs, went on a mission against Ponape where they were met by ineffective ack-ack fire, the same day. A lone Liberator also bombed Ponape in a separate attack. It was the 21st attack against that Eastern Caroline base.

All planes returned safely.

South Pacific:

Mop-Up Seen Near On Bougainville

American forces increased the pace of their campaign against Madang on New Guinea and seemed nearly finished with their five-month drive to wipe out all opposition to their hold on Bougainville in the Solomons.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the United States troops captured two strategic hills outside the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead which the Americans have been slowly enlarging since their invasion Nov. 1.

For the past several weeks the Japanese, previously described as abandoned and cut off from supply and reinforcement, have fiercely counterattacked the Americans on Bougainville. But on March 29, Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold, Allied commander on the island, said "the Japs have had about enough," and were withdrawing.

In New Guinea, Americans strengthened their drive on Bogadjim, 20 miles south of strategic, coastal Madang, against which the Allies have been marching since last September.

Anglo-U. S. Talks Begun On Postwar Civil Aviation

Continued from Page 1

proaching and leaving airports, agreements on refueling and repair facilities, etc.

Furthermore, the British, in agreement with the Dominions, are ready to talk about means of preventing uneconomic competition which would lead to a subsidy race. The view in London is that Britain, the United States, and Russia, as the three greatest air powers, should agree among themselves on distribution of traffic on the main international air routes. Interests of secondary air powers, such as the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Sweden, should be fully taken into consideration.

Whether Mr. Berle and Mr. Warner are prepared at this stage to discuss such a far-reaching agreement is uncertain. But in any case, the principal snag, it is believed here, is likely to be the wide gap between American and British conceptions of the role of private enterprise in postwar commercial flying.

American Plan

Mr. Berle and Mr. Warner are believed to have brought a plan, one of the main points of which is the right of American domestic air lines to compete freely on all international air routes, on a reciprocal basis to be settled by negotiation.

Britain and the Dominions, on the contrary, envisage a much greater degree of internal centralization through what is known as a "chosen instrument." This means that some organization, such as the present Overseas Airways Corporation, would be granted virtual monopoly on certain Empire and international air routes.

In Britain, there is large measure agreement between the flying industry and the Government that this so-called "chosen-instrument" policy is the correct one. In the United States, on the other hand, the tendency is to allow private enterprise fairly full play in competing, not only on domestic air lines but also on world routes as well.

The talks that began in London today are unlikely to lead to a concrete accord, if only because there must be consultations with the Soviets before any final agreement can be signed. But they are welcomed here as an essential first step toward the eventual settlement of what is acknowledged to be one of the thorniest postwar issues.

Hemisphere Premiere Of Eighth Symphony

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The long-awaited Western Hemisphere premiere of Dmitri Shostakovitch's Eighth Symphony was received with an ovation by a capacity audience at Carnegie Hall yesterday.

The new work, which ran 62 minutes, was played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society under the baton of Arthur Rodzinski.

The performance was radiocast by the Columbia Broadcasting system, which secured rights to the premiere in this hemisphere in 1942.

Hull Radio Talk Expected To Clarify U. S. Diplomacy

Continued from Page 1

least two American diplomatic missions were preparing to discuss with the British practically any subject in the news.

Adolphe A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and Edward Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Board, took off for London to discuss with the British postwar civil aviation policy. At the same time, another group of Americans headed by Joseph C. Grew, special assistant to Mr. Hull, and including L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Board, and W. A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, planned similar talks here with a Russian delegation. The hope is that the major points of difference between the three big powers can be ironed out before the full-dress parley scheduled for this summer is called.

Issue of French Committee

The arrival of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, and his party in London will signal the beginning of discussions on outstanding issues on which American and British policy might conflict. There is the problem of recognition of the French Committee as the government for liberated France. From Algiers, Algeria, it is learned that the French Committee has asserted its rights to control civil and military regimes in France. President Roosevelt's plan for a liberated France which is now in the hands of the British is not supposed to accept that doctrine but rather leave it to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to determine what groups to deal with as France is freed from the Nazis.

Mr. Stettinius' party includes specialists in many fields. There is H. Freeman Matthews, who specializes in French matters; Wallace Murray a specialist on the Middle East, who may come in handy should the Middle East oil concessions be discussed; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, a boundary specialist who will undoubtedly talk over postwar boundaries, particularly those of Germany. Also present will be George F. Kennan, American advisor on the European Advisory Commission which is working on the complicated problem of what to do with Germany after the war.

With these conferences in the works and others in the making, it would be no trouble at all to find news to give the American public should it be decided that security reasons permit it. So the talks by Secretary Hull, Senator Connally and Representative Johnson could be quite informative.

Stettinius Venture

There are quite unofficial suppositions being heard here that depending on the success of the Stettinius venture into high diplomacy, another meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and possibly including Marshal Joseph Stalin may be under consideration. This is Mr. Stettinius' first major diplomatic assignment, and while some look with concern on trusting this major assignment to a relative "freshman," it is evident that Mr. Hull has complete confidence in his Undersecretary to carry out the tasks assigned him.

There are reports circulating in Washington that the long-expected settlement with Spain over its aid and obligations to the Axis will shortly be announced. Coupled with them is the understanding that the American Ambassador to Madrid, Carlton J. H. Hayes, is returning to this country. Negotiations with Spain already have provided that Axis agents be excluded from Tangiers, that some interned Italian vessels be turned over to the United Nations, and that shipment of tungsten ore to Germany be curtailed.

Mr. Hull's recent disclosure that Russia and Finland might not be stalemated in armistice talks has been verified by events. The American Secretary takes particular pleasure in this event, since it has been one of his major aims to get Finland out of the war through negotiation.

Soviet Takes Off Kid Gloves To Win in Diplomatic Arena

Continued from Page 1

foreshadow the probable Soviet approach toward the whole complex skein of European problems.

Open Diplomacy

To begin with, there is complete adherence to that open diplomacy which past statesmen, and notably the Versailles peacemakers, talked of in public and often flouted backstage.

Indeed, the press becomes the vehicle for diplomatic exchanges.

To those persons who advocate leaving all major political questions until peace, the Russians can reply that, as in case of Italian political unity, delay often prejudices the conduct of the war.

From the Soviet standpoint, a conspicuous example of this is that of the Finnish peace negotiations. Here it is generally felt that had the United States really applied strong pressure, Finland would have accepted Soviet armistice terms and Russian and Finnish lives could have been saved. Conversely, the United States apparent failure to make any strong representations is said to have fostered the Finns' illusion that they can rely on the United States to shield them from the consequences of their strong line.

Similarly, American omission to take any positive stand on the Polish question has, in Soviet eyes, contributed to the deadlock with the Polish Government in exile.

British Policy

Much the same Russian criticism applied to British policy, although the British Government, and notably Prime Minister Winston Churchill, have been more outspoken in approving the Russian proposal of the Curzon Line as a basis for the Polish boundary and praising Marshal Broz (Tito) and the Yugoslav Partisans.

But at the same time, the Russians complain that the Polish Government in London has been given free rein and Gen. Draja Mikhailovic, enemy of the Partisan movement, has not been disavowed.

From the standpoint of present and future harmony in the United Nations camp, it naturally would be preferable if the three leading powers acted in concert and availed themselves for this purpose of the consultative machinery set up at the Moscow conference last November.

But this presupposes more clarity of aims and purposes than is contained in the phrases of the Atlantic Charter. In the face of such vagueness, it is not surprising if Russia, heartened by the Red Army's victorious advance, appears to be plowing its own diplomatic furrow.

Britain Relaxes in Wartime By Reading Up on Napoleon

Continued from Page 1

print. They are jogging along with about 40 per cent of the prewar allowance of paper, which gives them barely sufficient resources for their new publications and leaves little or nothing over to keep established favorites in print.

To meet this difficulty, the British Government has set up a paper pool to provide some extra material for books of proved cultural and educational quality. This pool consists for the present year of 1,700 tons, and is administered by a panel of publishers under the chairmanship of an independent member from the Board of Trade.

Gift Horse

Wildly disregarding the proverbial wisdom of the ages, British publishers regard this gift horse with serious suspicion, opening its mouth periodically to gaze balefully at its teeth. They are uncertain it isn't connected with Troy, and fear it may have an embryonic censorship lurking inside.

Nevertheless, demands for the classics are so considerable that they dip their hands into the pool with modified graciousness. Even so, demands are six times as great as the supply.

The author who has benefited most from this is Anthony Trollope, especially "Barchester Towers." By and large, he now is the most popular of all Victorian novelists.

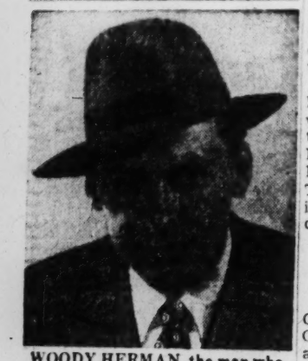
Austen Books Popular

Jane Austen also is on the crest of the wave. All her books are selling as fast as they fall from the presses, with "Pride and Prejudice" leading with a 200 per cent increase on prewar records.

Dickens is dropping somewhat behind in the race except for "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations," "Pickwick Papers," and to a lesser extent "A Tale of Two Cities." The same is true of Walter Scott, though "Kenilworth" and "Ivanhoe" still are popular.

Of nonfiction works, Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Lincoln's "Letters and Speeches," and the American "Federalist" keep the records moving briskly.

The popularity of the last named is attributed partly to the Federal Union movement, partly to the style of its authors, and partly, like that of all rest, to the fact that while practically everything else either costs the "earth" or can be got only in small quantities, books still are reasonably plentiful and sell at something approaching the prewar prices.



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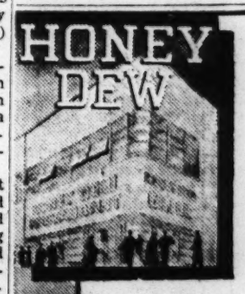

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Delays in Raid Warnings Stir Germans

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within Germany

Following is the last of three articles on the less obvious aspects of the current Anglo-American bombing offensive against Europe as it relates to the German military position. Like the two that have preceded it, this article is designed to provide an analytical background for proper consideration of the effects of the Allied air assaults on the German war effort.

The hourly report service on enemy aircraft which the German authorities introduced recently has been widely interpreted as another of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' moves to frighten people into stronger resistance and greater effort. It appears, however, judging from several items radiocast in German by clandestine radio stations that the report service was introduced in order to fight widespread fears.

Intensity and frequency of recent air raids seem to have made a deep impression on the German people. During the past two months clandestine stations have stated more and more often that German cities are "helplessly exposed" to Allied assaults. Even taking into account the oppositional character of these stations it is reasonable to assume that they would not use such a phrase if it did not express the feelings of the population in the "front cities."

The asserted "helplessness" refers not only to the Luftwaffe's failure to divert American and British planes from their targets; what seems to arouse even greater resentment are the inadequacy of the warning system and safety measures and the frequent breakdowns in fire fighting and rescue work.

Warnings Too Late

In many cases the warnings have been given too late; the alarm did not sound until the first bombs fell.

The Nazi leaders, despite their boasts to the contrary, expected raids on German cities. The Reichluftschutzbund (Reich Air Protection League) dates back to 1933. As early as 1935 Berlin had its first practice alarm. By 1938 the Reichluftschutzbund had nearly 13,000,000 members, among them nearly 3,000,000 trained air-raid wardens.

Construction of air-raid shelters was begun equally early in Germany—underground shelters first and in recent years flak towers, huge concrete buildings with anti-aircraft guns mounted on the top and, what was considered bomb-proof shelters in the interior. Yet British four- and six-ton bombs have played havoc with all types of shelters.

In the latest RAF raids on Frankfurt and Berlin, March 23 and 25, respectively, several shelters were destroyed by direct hits, while an even greater number of them were transformed into death-traps, with burning wreckage from neighboring buildings blocking the exits and making access from outside impossible.

Fire Brigades Weakening

The drain on German manpower is reflected in the numerical decline of the rescue squads and fire brigades. Older men, teen-age boys and large numbers of women have been commandeered to fill the gaps. For obvious reasons they are far less efficient than the former long-trained civil defense workers.

Complaints about the breakdown of fire-fighting have been voiced ever since the mass raids on Berlin started last November. On several accasions the supply of rubber hoses fell disastrously short of requirements. In recent weeks shortages in motor pumps, bulldozers and other excavating implements developed.

The American raid on Ulm, March 16, inflicted such heavy damage on the Kloeckner-Humboldt factory, Germany's largest producer of motor pumps and other fire-fighting apparatus, that production is going to remain drastically curtailed for at least three months.

Destruction of Germany's main factories for ball bearings and roller bearings is threatening to affect the quality of antiaircraft guns. Experimental models, mounted on so-called "glide bearings," have fallen far short of the hoped for results. They are much more easily produced than the ball and roller bearings, but they develop so much friction that the precision and speed of firing is being impeded.

Escape from Cities

In view of all these facts it is understandable that the German population is beginning to feel deeply perturbed and to consider timely escape from the cities the only means of protection. It is more than likely that the report service was introduced to counteract the wide-spread flight tendency.

The hourly radiocasts about absence or approach of enemy aircraft and their presumed targets are to be warning and reassurance at the same time. They are to warn the population of the threatened area and to calm all the others.

Interval Too Short

However, the present report service has two serious shortcomings. The warnings are neither reliable nor do they come early enough. In the night attack on Essen, on March 27, the RAF followed a course which threw the report service and the antiaircraft defense completely off the track. When it was discovered that Essen was the target, the British planes were already overhead.

But even if the course of hostile aircraft is traced correctly the one to two-hour interval between warning and attack is too short to render large-scale evacuation possible. The Nazi leaders are well aware of this fact.

Actually, there has been for the last year a second warning system in operation that forwards information about "probable air raids" five to seven hours in advance by telephone.

This institution is a branch of the Reich Meteorological Office. It serves, however, only a few thousand Nazi bosses. The Germans at large know about this institution and are indignant about the restriction on top-men.

Demands for the extension of the service must be expected to become more insistent, especially since Professor Weitmann, Director of the Leipzig Institute for Geophysics, declared in a recent lecture that the meteorological problems of air-raid forecast could be considered solved and that from the standpoint of natural science there was no reason why the "Frühwarnungen" (early warnings) could not be imparted to all people.

Press Conferences Resumed in Russia

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 3

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov held his first conference with the foreign press today to announce that the Red Army had entered Rumania.

Press conferences have been tried only once before in the Soviet Union. Soon after Germany invaded Russia in June, 1941, S. A. Lozovsky, as Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, started meeting foreign correspondents twice weekly. The conferences stopped after the correspondents were evacuated to the temporary capital at Kuibyshev in October of that year.

Both W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, had expressed a desire for renewal of the meetings.

Wartime Reporting Just 'Hide-and-Seek'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Not that I expect you to believe it, but this is the way it is played in wartime:

The inquirer sallies forth hopefully, believing that all he wants from the Wartime Department is a simple answer to a simple question. But, for the purpose of saving delay, he decides to make an appointment with a high official in the expectation that, if unable to answer the question himself, the high-up will immediately direct him to the one who can answer it.

The appointment is made and the interview begins. The inquirer launches his inquiry, anticipating that all will be over in a few minutes. Not so, however. The official lifts one out of his battery of telephones and asks for Extension 439.

"Is Colonel So-and-so there? Can you tell me who is the right man to answer a question regarding . . . ?"

The answer is plainly heard on the telephone: "No, I am afraid that is not my department at all. Get Major Thomas, Extension 3,492, and he will be able to tell you."

Department XYZ, Extension 3,492, is accordingly called.

Pretty soon a voice replies. The question is put.

Answer: "Ah, well, I was doing that a short time ago, but they have now taken that over in the L. M. N. Department, and the best plan will be to ring up Extension 798 and ask for Captain Dixon."

The phone is hung up and Extension 798 is dialed.

"Captain Dixon?" "No, I am his secretary. Anything I can do for you?"

"Well, could you answer this question? . . . "

"Sorry, but Captain Dixon is away for this week; I can ask him when he comes back."

"Is there anyone in the meantime who could answer the question?"

"Well, you might try Extention 359, and ask for Colonel Harris, who was doing this work until lately."

Colonel Harris is accordingly dialed. His reply is—

"Well, there's been a new order since I turned over the work and I am not sure how they do these things now, but your best plan probably would be to ring up the R. S. V. Department, Extension 110, and ask for Mr. Dash.

Here, at last, there are more hopeful indications. Mr. Dash believes that he can put the inquirer on the right tack and suggests that an interview would be the best thing in the circumstances.

Accordingly an appointment is made for the following week.

Admittedly, our inquirer has not so far had any answer to his inquiry, but now at last he feels sure that he is on the way.

The following week he sets out hopefully to see Mr. Dash at his office. Almost the opening words, with which he is greeted, are: "This is something that I don't really deal with, but I will call up Colonel Blank at Extension 478, and I feel sure that he can give you the correct answer."

Colonel Blank replies: "Well really, I don't deal with these matters any more, and I suggest that your inquirer get in touch with Captain Blast, Extension 990."

At this point the inquirer feels that the only one who is going to lose this marvellous game is himself. No Department has attempted an answer to the inquiry. Perhaps after all it really does not matter whether he knows the answer or not. Things will go on pretty much as they were without it, and anyway it is now about lunch-time.

Exaggerated? I assure you it's not.

J. S. B.

Student Tells Teacher: Saw History in Making

LEWISBURG, Pa. (AP) — There's a new occupational hazard for college professors these days.

A Bucknell University pedagogue was reading an account of the sinking of the aircraft carrier Hornet—as an example of clear writing—when he was interrupted by a Navy trainee.

"But that's all wrong, sir!" he said. "I was there."

Russia Eases Peace Terms To Get Finns Out of War

By Ole Jödal
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 3—Russia has made a major concession in the effort to obtain peace with Finland.

It has decided to drop its claim to Hangoe, strategic island at the southwest corner of Finland, which dominates the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

This information has been received in competent Swedish circles as it becomes known that negotiations between the Russians and the Finns are continuing.

The Russians are understood, however, to continue their claim to Viborg, Finland's second largest city at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, and to a foothold on the Petsamo area in the extreme north.

[Associated Press dispatches indicated that some concession on the question of Viborg was still within the range of the negotiations.]

Isolation for Germans

The modified armistice terms, it is understood, would provide that the troublesome German divisions in Northern Finland would be isolated by a line cutting their communications southward. The Finnish population evacuated from the Soviet area in German land between Leningrad and Estonia to Finland would be allowed to stay there.

Reparations are a difficult question, but no sum has been fixed.

Action Awaited

STOCKHOLM, April 3 (AP)—Peace with Russia, appeared to be within Finland's grasp as an extraordinary session of Parliament was called to hear the Government report on Dr. Juho Paasikivi's new two-day visit to Moscow.

The Russians, in return for the concession on Hangoe Island, were understood to have demanded extremely high reparations.

Finnish Government leaders, abandoning their usual week ends in the country, remained in Helsingfors to canvass the new situation and reach a decision on what to recommend to Parliament.

Parliament was summoned to meet today, instead of the usual Tuesday, in itself an indication of immediate developments, and there was a feeling in Stockholm that the chances of a favorable Government response to the Russian terms were better now than at any previous time.

Thus, the question arose as to what counter move the Germans may be prepared to make.

In this connection the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, commented on the current visit to Germany of Gen. Hugo V. Osterman, Chief of the Finnish General Staff and second to Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim in the Finnish military setup. General Osterman is a leading exponent of Finnish collaboration with the Germans. While in Germany he was reported to have spoken warmly of the Finnish and German Army brotherhood and to have referred to the Russians as "barbarians of the East."

Dagens Nyheter declared General Osterman's remarks certainly were not designed to aid Dr. Paasikivi's mission and suggested he might be working with Berlin on a German coup in Finland similar to that in Hungary when Adolf Hitler moved for all-out occupation of the country.

The newspaper declared that if the Germans attacked Finland the Finns would fight them.

It suggested that Germany might try a surprise occupation of key places in Finland rather than attempt a wholesale seizure of the country.

Aftonbladet said Dr. Paasikivi's fellow passengers in the Moscow flight included not only Carl J. A. Enckell, an experienced diplomat who signed with Lenin in the 1920's but also representatives of the Swedish Aerotransport and the Russian Aeroflot, commercial air transport organizations. The latter has an office in Stockholm.

Nisei Honored in Hawaii

HONOLULU, April 3 (AP)—The United States Army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese-American families of 58 soldiers who were killed in action in Italy—because, said the Colonel to each of his little audience, "your boy was an American."

The Colonel and the Sergeant made the speech—Col. Kendall J. Fielders, representing the Commanding General of the Central Pacific, Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr.; and Sergeant Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu, because he spoke Japanese, more familiar than English to some of the audience.

There were five little neighborhood ceremonies at such places as the University of Hawaii and the Kaimuki Y. M. C. A., so the families could more easily attend.

A young widow, Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, who seemed no older than a schoolgirl, made a quiet little speech of response.

She said all the relatives of the lost soldiers, despite their sorrow, were "happy to know that . . . they have helped to prove Americanism is not and never was a matter of race. . . ."

YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD

These are the Edwin Stivers of Wilton, Conn.

Says Edwin Stivers, "The war hasn't meant a larger income for us. But we've managed to keep up our savings.

"We know that's more important than ever. We *know* we have to spend less to help hold down prices. Inflation would be bad for everyone right now. And it would mean the end of our hopes for the post war world. That's why we'd like to see everyone going along with the Stivers—in doing what those seven points tell us is right and reasonable."

How you can help the Government *hold down YOUR living costs*

SOME OF US SAY, *"You can't fight a war without having prices go way up."* Maybe we are thinking about the last war. How prices got out of hand. How bad times were *after* the war. Maybe it seems that about all we can do now is to grin and bear it.

But that's because we haven't taken a good look at what causes the cost of living to head upward in wartime.

When we do, we find out that there's really no reason why we can't keep a firm grip on prices. No reason why we can't hold them down to where they won't hurt too much.

We find that fighting the high cost of living is a twofold job. Part of it is our Government's. Part is ours.

If we each pull an oar, we can't help winning. If we don't, we'll pay doubly for the war—in higher prices now, in post war trouble.

7 Things we can do

There are things each of us can do right now—to make the fight to hold down prices successful. Our Government has shown us where our *own* job begins and ends. That's all wrapped up in the seven points you see "boxed" over there at the right.

These seven points go at the cause of rising prices with a double-edged sword. They put our extra money into places where it can't be used to bid up prices of the goods that are scarce. They remind us that from our own selfish point of view it's a good idea to observe our Government's price and ration regulations.

They give us a good program to get started on this very day—for ourselves and the country at war.

Here's what causes Runaway Prices...

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid in wages and salaries more money than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods, bingo! Prices start going up. It's just the way prices go up at an auction.

But if we follow our Government's 7-point program, it's a sure bet prices won't get out of control.

* * *

68,000,000 AMERICANS, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

EDWIN O. STIVERS is the village druggist of Wilton, Conn. His family income is $3,800. He's holding his basic living expenses (including taxes) down to $2,425. That leaves $1,375—his "security dollars," which he puts into War Bonds, life insurance, savings and debt payments. Read below the seven points the Stivers are following in the battle to hold down prices now.

Here are the 7 things our Government suggests that every family can do and keep on doing

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our own share of the taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our own and our family's future security by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

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Farm Bureau Asks That G.O.P. Back Crop Adjustment Board

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation recommended today that the 1944 Republican farm plank go on record for a postwar farm program embodying a crop adjustment system administered by a national bipartisan board appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

Such a system, the Federation said, should maintain substantial reserves of basic farm commodities, adjust annual production in line with market demands "so that prices of such commodities may be stabilized on a basis of fair exchange value within industrial prices and wages of labor."

To effectuate such a program, it would be necessary, the farm organization said, to have "an effective system of price supports, including mandatory commodity loans" by the Government.

The Federation's recommendations were made before a conference being held by a special Republican Agricultural Advisory Committee of five Governors and four Members of Congress created to draft a farm plank for presentation to the National Convention here in June.

The Committee invited all national farm organizations to present their views.

Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee, opened the conference with a declaration that "11 years of master-minding and regimentation of our farm plant have not produced any sound or permanent hope for agriculture. Political exploitation of the farmer must stop."

Earl C. Smith, Vice-President, presented the Federation's recommendations.

The Republican Party is searching for a farm plank which its leaders hope will help win the farmers' support for the ticket at the fall election and later provide the basis for governmental policies encouraging abundant production.

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Boeing March Output Claims World Record

SEATTLE, Wash., April 3 (AP)—P. G. Johnson, President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, said April 1 that the plant set a world's record in March for a single month's production and delivery of completed four-engined bombers, exceeding the record of any other plant, American or foreign, by "a substantial margin."

The March output of Flying Fortresses was nearly 25 per cent higher than February, previous high month for the company, his press statement added. It was 34 per cent above January's production which was more than double that of January, 1943. Actual figures were withheld.

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Kann's
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Street Floor
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dill Sees End In Plain Sight For Japanese

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Senior British officer on the combined Allied Chiefs-of-Staff in Washington, said here today that "the Japanese already see plainly the writing o nthe wall" and "the end for them is clearly in view."

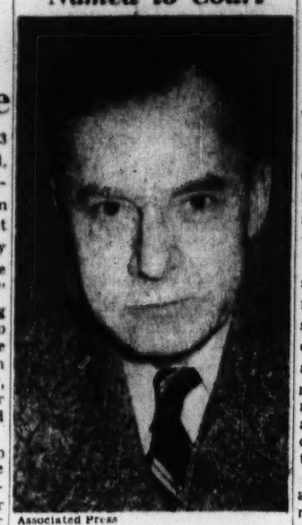
Flanked by highest ranking British and American officers who had come here to see him receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the College of William and Mary, Sir John promised that the war against Japan would be pressed forward after Germany's defeat.

"As we fight hand-in-hand to destroy our German enemy," he said in an address at the convocation, "so shall we fight on together to destroy the Japanese, however long and difficult the road may be."

Invited to the ceremony at the ancient American college, established here in the early part of the seventeenth century when Virginia was a British Colony, were Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army; Admiral Ernest King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt; the British Chiefs of Staff in Washington, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieut. Gen. G. N. Macrady and Air Mirshal Sir William Welsh, and other officers.

The honorary degree awarded Sir John was tendered by the college "in recognition of his services in the cause of Anglo-American understanding."

Named to Court



Associated Press

Senator Homer T. Bone

Senator Bone, Democrat of Washington State, has been nominated by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate, as Judge of the Ninth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to succeed the late Judge Bert E. Haney. His circuit will embrace the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, and Arizona, also Alaska and Hawaii.

Willkie Tells How President Can Get Along With Congress

Continued from Page 1

ommendations as a beginning and says he is open-minded toward others. They are:

1. Small groups of selected members of both House and Senate should meet regularly with the President's Cabinet for frank discussion and mutual interchange on all major national and international problems. Doubt and distrust arise from a lack of such information and the absence of such contacts and conflict arises out of doubt and distrust.

Periods of Questioning

2. Members of the Cabinet, either by agreement with Congress or by constitutional action, should submit themselves frequently for questioning by Congress or by its more important committees. This question period should not be perfunctory, it should be searching.

3. Congress should take substantial steps to reform some of its own procedures in the interest of efficiency and expedition. Recent proposals advanced by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, designed to simplify congressional processes and to integrate much of the work of the two houses, won Mr. Willkie's commendation.

4. There should be some modification of the present rule of seniority governing all committee appointments so members of Congress, out of sympathy with or antagonistic to the Administration in power, will not automatically head important committees simply by the fact of being in Congress longer.

In offering this program, Mr. Willkie notes that in the three most critical periods of American history, under presidents of vastly differing personalities of opposite parties, deep and stalemating divergencies have developed between the White House and Congress.

He cites the break between Woodrow Wilson and Congress over the peace of World War I, the split between Herbert Hoover and congressional leaders of his own party in the depression crisis of the late twenties, and the current conflict between Mr. Roosevelt and his own party in Congress which, Mr. Willkie holds, may, if the President is re-elcted, imperil the peace of World War II.

He points out that two of these Presidents had the experience of working with their state legislatures—Mr. Wilson as Governor of New Jersey and Mr. Roosevelt as Governor of New York—but that this experience did not prevent the fateful congressional conflict from arising.

"We have just got to find a solution for this deplorable state of affairs," he says. "It is absolutely necessary that we find a method by which the legislative and the executive branches may function co-operatively.

"We will not arrive at the solution by shouting and villifying, nor by handshakes and smiles. We will solve it only by creating an atmosphere in which co-operation naturally arises, instead of an atmosphere in which distrust arises. To fail to do so would be to tamper with the fate of our nation. The decisions of the next two years will determine the future of America, domestically and internationally, for generations to come."

Minnesota Poll

SAINT PAUL, Minn., April 3 (AP)—Minnesota Republicans in biennial convention on April 1 put forth Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen as the "man who can lead the Republican Party to victory in the November presidential election."

Approximately 700 delegates approved a resolution which said that "Minnesota is proud to offer to our party and our nation former Gov. Harold E. Stassen who possesses to the highest degree those attributes of leadership that the party and the country needs today."

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$50 a Week Called Too Small As Labor Asks 'Living Wage'

Continued from Page 1

wages and guaranteed employment.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., recently described to me his impression of how a typical steel worker lives on his $50 a week.

He lives in a five-room house in, say, Calumet, Ill. The house has few, if any, "gadgets," which is to say, washing machines or vacuum cleaners and the like. He rents it and pays $32 a month. It is 7¼ miles from his job, but houses near the plant rent for $10 to $15 a month more, so he finds it cheaper to pay 30 cents a day for transporation.

This "average" steel worker has a wife and two children. Their meals cost an average of 21 cents apiece a person. They had an illness expense of $10.80 a month, part of this being for household help for the mother during this time.

The worker bought no overcoat or suit, but bought four dresses for his wife and spent $2.91 for shoe repairs. He bought some work clothes, three suits of overalls, and 15 pairs of gloves. In former times he didn't buy so many, but there has been a deterioration of quality.

Paid $58 Income Tax

He bought some war bonds, but did not put away 10 per cent of his salary. He paid a $58 Federal income tax.

In a three-months period, he spent $5.60 for incidentals, $1.90 for newspapers and magazines, and gave $1.50 to his church.

He bought less meat than in 1934, bought no luxuries, but found at the end of three months that he had run $30 in the hole.

On the basis of case stories like this, the C. I. O. is asking the National War Labor Board to allow increases of 17 cents an hour, or $8.14 a week, thus making an average of about $58 weekly as a minimum living wage.

Opposed to this is the NWLB policy, as again enunciated over the week end by Chairman William H. Davis, which holds that anything above 40 cents an hour, or $16 a week for a 40-hour week, is a living wage, although local WLB offices are privileged to approve increases up to 50 cents an hour to meet hardship situations, which, of course, is $20 for a 40-hour week. In addition, overtime is paid at the rate of time and half above 40 hours, so the actual "take-home" average is probably at a minimum of $27.50.

This is still far below the C. I. O.'s idea of a minimum for a "decent American standard of living."

White-Collar Man's Plight

Senator Thomas makes an equally impassioned plea in behalf of the country's white-collar workers, of whom he says there are nearly 20,000,000 who have had no "appreciable increase" in income since United States entry into the war. In using the word "appreciable," Senator Thomas evidently excludes the 15 per cent rise that is generally allowable under "Little Steel." He doesn't say how many of these workers have not even had the 15 per cent, though the number is presumably large.

Writing in the current American magazine, Senator Thomas, after asserting that $50 is scarcely a living wage, points out that development of music, literature, and the arts is retarded when such a bloc is reduced to deficit financing in its personal affairs. Moreover, he insists, "you stop the progress of education, block the development of better homes and of the decent living of which the United States has been so proud."

However, it must be admitted that it is only in the case of the steel workers that the issue of whether $50 is a living wage has advanced from the speculative, or theoretical, stage to the practical. The NWLB is faced with making a decision on that, and the issue even may be carried to Congress.

Whatever comes out of it, the fact that the issue has been raised sets new precedents and suggests new guide posts in the trend. Of course, the postwar economic situation will govern what is done, but the general expectancy in Washington is that there will be a lively demand for workers at high wages for a substantial period after the war.

Bolivian Diplomat Returns With Regime Unrecognized

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Fernando Iturralde, Bolivian Undersecrtary of Foreign Affairs, started home yesterday without the main thing he came here seeking—diplomatic acceptance of his country's three-months-old revolutionary regime.

As he boarded a plane for Miami he restated what he has been telling Washington officials: That his Government's only desire is to co-operate with the United Nations.

Dr. Coolidge and Russian Researchist To Get '44 Franklin Institute Medals

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—Dr. Henry Butler Allen, Secretary and Director of the Franklin Institute announced April 1 that the Franklin Medals for 1944 will be awarded to William David Coolidge, Vice-President and Director of Research for General Electric Comanpy, and Peter Kapitza, Director of the Institute for Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Dr. Coolidge has been selected to receive the award "in recognition of his scientific discoveries, which have profoundly affected the welfare of humanity, especially in the field of the manufacture of ductile tungsten and in the field of improved apparatus for the production and control of X-rays."

The Institute said Mr. Coolidge's X-ray tube has revolutionized the use of X-rays and established the science of radiology. He has developed the tube so that it can operate on much higher voltages and the resulting greater penetrating power makes it useful in research.

The award will be made to Mr. Kapitza, son of the late Gen. Leonid Kapitza of the Russian Imperial Army, "in recognition of his remarkable contributions to experimental physics and also to theoretical physics, especially in the fields of magnetism and low temperatures."

The awards will be made April 19 at the Annual Medal Day ceremonies.

Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko will come to Philadelphia from Washington to receive the award for Mr. Kapitza.

Previous winners of the Franklin Medal, founded in 1914, include Guglielmo Marconi, Charles Fabry, Pieter Zeeman, Orville Wright, and Albert Einstein.

Indians Concentrated

One-half the nation's Indian population is concentrated in three States, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

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Vera Maxwell designed these handsome companions; a cardigan suit and full-length topcoat. The cardigan is brief and young, with pockets placed high; the skirt slim as a rope; the topcoat cut with classic finesse. Each $59.95
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Supreme Court Rules Negro May Vote in Texas Primary

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court, reversing its position of nine years ago in the face of a bitter dissent from Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, ruled today that Negroes have the right to vote in Texas Democratic Party primaries.

The 8-to-1 decision, delivered by Associate Justice Stanley Reed, had far-reaching implications in southern states, whose Democratic Party primaries are usually equivalent to election.

The extent to which it would apply apparently would be guided by these words of the Court:

"When primaries become a part of the machinery for choosing officials, state and national, as they have here, the same tests to determine the character of discrimination or abridgment should be applied to the primary as are applied to the general election."

The Court, noting its change of view, declared that "when convinced of former error, this Court has never felt constrained to follow precedent."

Mr. Justice Roberts said the Court was overturning previous rulings so far that a high court decision fell into the same class with a restricted railroad ticket "good for this day and train only."

Policy Protested

He said that earlier in this court term he had protested "the present policy of the Court freely to disregard and to overrule considered decisions and the rules of law announced in them."

"This tendency," he commented today, "it seems to me, indicates an intolerance for what those who have composed this Court in the past have conscientiously and deliberately concluded, and involves an assumption that knowledge and wisdom reside in us which was denied to our predecessors."

The majority opinion states that "the right to vote in such a primary for the nomination of candidates without discrimination by the state, like the right to vote in a general election, is a right secured by the Constitution.

"By the terms of the 15th amendment, that right may not be abridged by any state on account of race. Under our Constitution, the great privilege of choosing his rulers may not be denied a man by the state because of his color."

Case of Houston Negro

The case was brought by Lonnie E. Smith, Houston Negro, who was excluded from voting in a 1940 primary by the election judges of the 48th Precinct of Harris County, Texas.

His attorneys contended that a 1935 Supreme Court decision, sustaining the exclusion of Negroes from a Texan primary, was "based on the theory that the right to participate in the Democratic primary is one of the privileges incidental to membership in the Democratic Party of Texas and should not be confused with the right to vote."

The attorneys cited a 1941 Supreme Court opinion, in a case from Louisiana, which they said held that in a state where choice at the primary was tantamount to election, the right to vote in the primary was derived from the United States Constitution and not from the party.

Exclusion of Negroes from the primary, the attorneys said, was based on a resolution adopted by the state Democratic Party.

Previous Decision Overruled

Mr. Justice Roberts, in dissenting from the majority opinion, complained that the Supreme Court's decision overruled previous court opinions on the issue and said he was concerned because it "tends to bring adjudications of this tribunal into the same class as a restricted railroad ticket, good for this day and train only."

He added:

"I have no assurance, in view of current decisions, that the opinion announced today may not shortly be repudiated and overruled by justices who deem they have new light on the subject. In the present term, the Court has overruled three cases.

"It is regrettable that in an era marked by doubt and confusion, an era whose greatest need is steadfastness of thought and purpose, this Court, which has been looked to as exhibiting consistency in adjudication and a steadiness which would hol dthe balance even in the face of temporary ebbs and flows of opinion, should now itself become the breeder of fresh doubt and confusion in the public mind as to the stability of our institutions."

The majority opinion said:

"The United States is a constitutional democracy. Its organic law grants to all citizens a right to participate in the choice of elected officials without restriction by any state because of race. This grant to the people of the opportunity for choice is not to be nullified by a state through casting its electoral process in a form which permits a private organization to practice racial discrimination in the election. Constitutional rights would be of little value if they could be thus indirectly denied."

Barnyard Back on Broadway

Wide World

Store Brings Farm to New York

Little Terry Gagin learns that little lambs eat other things than ivy. They also drink milk. Bossy looks on and seems to feel neglected. Scene is on fifth floor of Macy's, where there is a real barn, with a 70-foot glass front, populated by real cows, pigs, sheep, goats, and a donkey.

Re-education From Nazi Side

LISBON, Portugal, April 3 (AP)—Possibly inspired by the large volume of discussion and speculation in the United States and Britain concerning the postwar "re-education of the German people," German newspapers lately are devoting much space to the reports of various educational projects and preparation of Nazi youth for the future.

One of the most interesting angles of this trend is the emphasis on training for postwar export and colonial trade. The Berlin Boersen-Zeitung reports that an officially recognized school for the foreign trade opened a year ago at Bremen, and plans for the establishment of a series of such schools have been completed. The newspaper describes the curriculum as based on the principle that the graduates must be ready for actual assignments.

Thus the curriculum includes not only languages in world-wide use, such as English and French, but also the native tongues of various colonial areas. The course also includes "games and sports of foreign lands" to enable the graduate to understand the mentality of potential purchasers. Also in the curriculum are courses in the social customs and etiquette of "overseas peoples."

This is backed up by a "thorough grounding" in German history and traditions with the idea of fitting the young trader intelligently to represent Germany abroad while adapting himself smoothly to the foreign atmosphere. In this connection there also is training in public speaking.

Other items in the curriculum include "shorthand, typewriting, photography, horseback riding, shooting, automobile driving, and first aid."

President Urges Victory Gardens As Essential to Winning the War

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt says food "still remains a first essential to winning the war" and has appealed to Americans to grow as many Victory Gardens as possible this year.

He issued this plea to backyard gardeners:

"I hope every American who possibly can will grow a Victory Garden this year. We found out last year that even the small gardens helped.

"The total harvest from Victory Gardens was tremendous. It made the difference between scarcity and abundance. The Department of Agriculture surveys show that 42 per cent of the fresh vegetables consumed in 1943 came from Victory Gardens. This should clearly emphasize the far-reaching importance of the Victory-Garden program.

"Because of the greatly increased demands in 1944, we will need all the food we can grow. Food still remains a first essential to winning the war. Victory Gardens are of direct benefit in helping relieve manpower, transportation and living costs as well as the food problem. Increased food requirements for our armed forces and our allies give every citizen an opportunity to do something toward backing up the boys at the front."

1,058,000 Discharged By Army in 26 Months

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Army reports that 1,058,000 enlisted men were discharged from Dec. 1, 1941, to Jan. 31 of this year.

Of the total, 844,000 were given honorable discharges, exclusive of discharges to accept commissions. This included 196,000 discharged because they were over 38 years of age.

The majority of the honorable discharges, the Army said, were for physical and mental disability.

Washington Diners Face Menu Cuts To Help Solve Manpower Problems

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Menu meandering, prompted by a long and varied list of food choices, is on the way out for Washington restaurant diners.

Trying to cope with a labor shortage among hotels, restaurants, laundries and other service industries, the War Manpower Commission obtained an agreement which, among other things, will cut the number of items on menus.

Other new restrictions: Hotels are expected to limit guests to one face and one bath towel a day, and bed linen will be changed only once a week for each guest. Paper napkins, where they have not already done so, will replace linen in coffee shops and lower-priced restaurants. Food orders to "take out" will be eliminated.

Laundries will discontinue retouching wearing apparel by hand iron after pressing, "except for the bare minimum required to make outer wearing apparel presentable. Grades of shirt starching will be eliminated, limiting the customer's choice to starch or no starch.

Dry cleaners will give preference to uniforms, work, and business clothes, household articles getting last place.

Maine Worker Honored

A national honorable mention for an idea to help war production has been given Eben L. Young, an employee of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, it is announced by Frederick W. Bowes, Jr., regional manager of the war production drive of the War Production Board.

U. S. Apologizes to Swiss, Offers to Pay Bomb Damage

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The United States Government will make appropriate reparations for the damage resulting from the "tragic bombing by American planes" of the city of Schaffausen, Switzerland, on April 1, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today.

The text of Mr. Hull's announcement:

I desire to express my own and all Americans' deep regret over the tragic bombing by American planes of the Swiss city of Schaffhausen on April 1.

I have been in close touch with the Secretary of War regarding this matter and he tells me investigations which he has so far been able to complete indicate that in the course of operations against the Nazi war machine a group of our bombers, due to a chain of events negating the extensive precautions which had been taken to prevent incidents of this character, mistakenly flew over and bombed Swiss areas located on the north side of the Rhine.

Secretary Stimson has expressed to me the deep regret which he and the American Air Forces feel over this tragedy. He has also asked me to assure the Swiss Government that every possible precaution will be taken to prevent in so far as is humanly possible the repetition of this unfortunate event. General Spaatz, accompanied by Ambassador Winant, has already called on the Swiss Charge d'Affaires in London and expressed the deep regret of himself and the men in his command at the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen.

Naturally this Government will make appropriate reparations for the damage resulting from this unfortunate event insofar as that is humanly possible.

I am informing the Swiss Minister in the foregoing sense and am instructing the American Minister in Bern to do likewise with the Swiss Government.

The Department released simultaneously the text of a message from Ambassador Winant in London, as follows:

"This noon General Spaatz and I called at the Swiss Legation and expressed to Mr. Girardet, who is Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister, our deep regret at the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by our Air Force. General Spaatz told Mr. Girardet how sincerely sorry our airmen were that this had happened."

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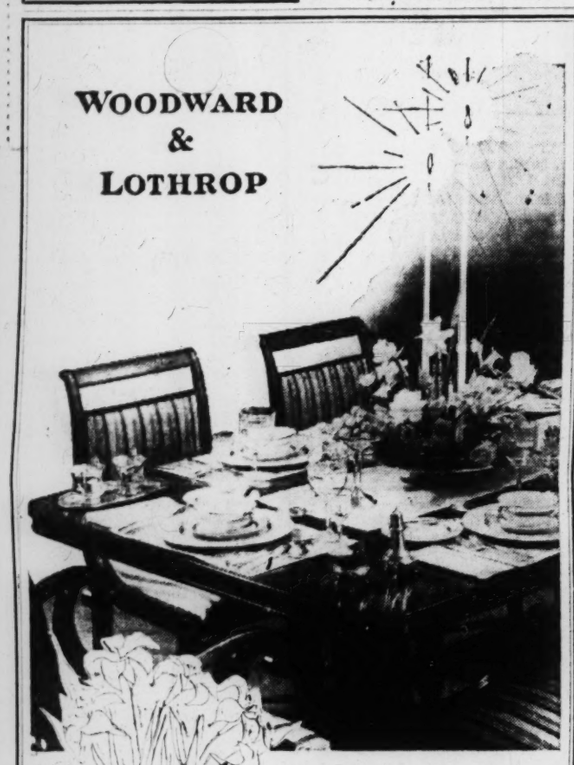
Easter Hospitality
. . . this year will probably be more limited, yet no less gracious than of yore. Woodward & Lothrop invites you to our Fifth Floor China and Glassware Sections to cope with your problem.
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ALL-WOOL SOFT SUIT
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in flower fresh colors
Two-piece dressmaker suit of fine lined 100% wool, a flattering suit that will prove invaluable all spring. Its smart jacket has trim lines, clever shoulders, and self-covered buttons, gilt-trimmed. Its skirt has a pleated front. Blue, melon, violet, aqua. Sizes 10-20.
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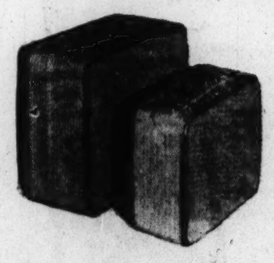
For the man who travels

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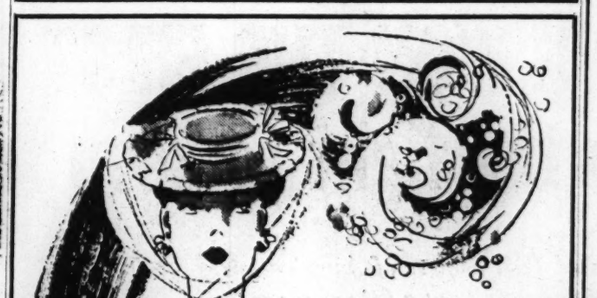
Moderate Priced Dresses, Third Floor, The Hecht Co.
The Hecht Co.
F Street at 7th Washington, D. C. National 5100


Easter's Coming In On A WHITE WAVE!
There's a wave of white against dark this Easter to make you devastatingly beautiful. A white sailor planted on your brow. . . . A white jabot rippling down the front of your dark dress. . . . White gloves and handbag, spanking clean against your dark suit . . . chalky sea-shell white earrings and beads and bracelets to give a cool, fresh look to your twilight blacks.
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The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Atlantic Charter Fumble Seen in Puerto Rico Bill

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Congress is in danger of muffing its first chance to put teeth into the Atlantic Charter.

The test legislation is a bill to give the Puerto Ricans a larger measure of self-government, in accordance with the charter's declaration that "all peoples" shall have the "right to choose the form of government under which they will live."

A special committee appointed by President Roosevelt, including several Puerto Ricans, sent a draft self-government bill to Congress, considered by friends of the islanders "a fairly good compromise," but now the Senate has amended the bill until it is said to mark progress toward self-government in only one direction—the election of the governor by Puerto Ricans.

The measure has now gone to the House Committee on Insular Affairs where pressure is being exerted to get it amended in a way that would lessen charges that Congress is merely reaffirming American colonialism.

Bill Originally Favored

All Puerto Rican parties—those desiring statehood as well as those seeking independence or any intermediate solution—favored the bill as it was originally worded.

Original objectives of the amendments were: Reinforcement of the machinery of self-government, local election of governor, adjustment of relations between the federal insular governments; and declaration by Congress of its intention not to make further changes in the organic act except with the concurrence of the people of Puerto Rico or their elected representatives.

The Senate struck out the last clause and stated that Congress would "determine for itself at the proper time and through its regular procedure, the ultimate political destiny of the island."

The Senate also eliminated a provision that would have given the President power to veto Puerto Rican legislation if, in his judgment, it threatens the "security of the United States" and reserved to Congress the right to annul all laws enacted by the Puerto Rican legislature.

In keeping this power within Congress, the Committee failed to leave in a clause in the original bill specifying that "this power of disapproval is not intended to be used to regulate the internal affairs of Puerto Rico, nor limit the power of the Puerto Rican people to legislate fo rthemselves."

Justices Appointed

The oriignal bill also gave Puerto Rico power to appoint its own Supreme Court justices, but under Senate amendment these would still be appointed by the President of the United States.

Ever since the United States occupied Puerto Rico in 1898, island politics have revolved principally around the issue of a larger measure of self-government. Their proposals have ranged from demands for statehood to complete independence. The measure now before Congress is a compromise, middle-of-the-way proposal on which all parties have agreed.

The chief complaint about United States rule has been that Congress has been too busy or has neglected to exercise the authority it has over Puerto. The economic conditions of the islands have continued to deteriorate. Economists have judged that measures for improving the islanders' standard of living must contemplate either a reduction in the population or an extension of the production of the island.

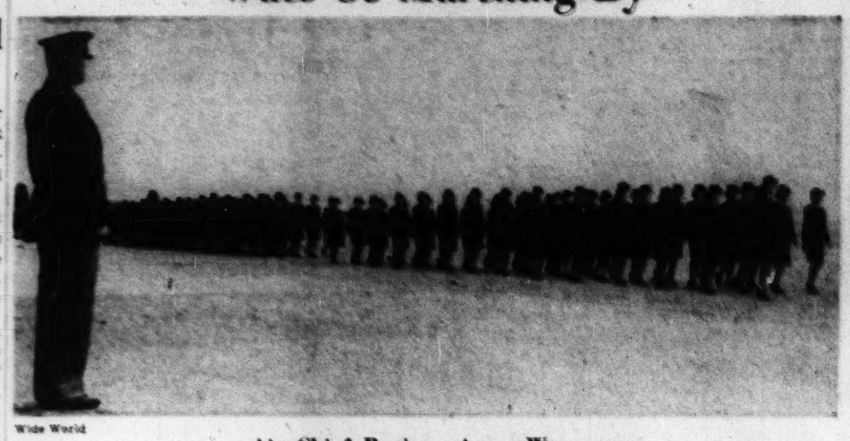
Bill Outlined

Under the bill now before Congress a joint advisory council would be set up to (1) study and report on basic relationships between the United States and Puerto Rico, involving political matters and (2) to study and recommend a comprehensive program for economic rehabilitation of the island.

If the House gets busy and amends the organic law Puerto Ricans will elect their own Governor next November when the mainland is choosing its President. Rexford Tugwell, the present Governor, would be the last appointed by an American President. The Governor would be a native of Puerto Rico and residing there at least one year immediately preceding election, or if not native born, then resident in the preceding five years.

In one respect, the Senate pleased all groups interested in the measure. It provided for a coordinator of federal agencies instead of the proposed U. S. Commissioner General who it was agreed might vie with the Governor of Puerto Rico, "not only with regard to the political life of the island but also in social activities."

Wacs Go Marching By



Wide World

Air Chief Reviews Army Women

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces, watches an impressive line of Army women as he reviews Wacs at Bolling Field, Washington.

Private in U. S. Army Refuses to Fight Nazis

PORTLAND, Ore., April 3 (AP)—A German-born Army private testified in Federal Court March 29 that he would not be willing to bear arms against Germany.

In a suit brought by the Government to revoke his citizenship, Private Alfred Schubothe declared that he had promised his mother never to fight against the German Army in which his two brothers are serving.

French Give Added Power To Assembly

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 3—The fourth session of the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers, just ended, has augmented the steady growth in the real power of this Assembly. Five months ago it was formed with duties that were purely consultative.

The reason for its existence was partly to give Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation the appearance and reality of greater authority abroad and at home.

During ensuing months the Assembly, however, has come to exert a real influence on the actions and decisions of the regime in Algiers and has gained some real measure of legislative function.

In the three major debates that have occupied its time during this session, the question of organization of public authority after liberation, the question of reorganization of the press, and the question of reintroduction of the rights of trade unions and social legislation, the Assembly has produced its own schemes, has criticized Government plans, and has succeeded in imposing a certain amount of its will on the Government.

Long Ways to Go

An onlooked at the Algerian scene cannot escape the feeling that, until America and Great Britain have disclosed their hand in connection with France, some of the Assembly's labors are so much waste of time.

Its plans for re-establishing a democratic political regime, for freeing the press from control of big financial interests, and restoration of French labor to the position it enjoyed under the labor laws of 1936 can only be put into practice if the future political structure of France is to spring from the present Government.

For the most part the Delegates are nevertheless determined to carry on with their planning regardless. The main driving force in the Assembly comes from the resistance delegates, of whom there are 70 out of 104.

Sources of Strength

Many of these men have recently come from France where they have been actively engaged in fighting against the Germans and Vichy. They have been closely in touch with the most virile and politically alive elements in France.

These are the people who are most convinced that despite any action the Allies may take, the immediate future of France is in the hands of the resistance movements. These include all manner of men and parties from Conservatives to Communists.

They also believe that, as far as possible under present circumstances, the Consultative Assembly and, to lesser degree, General de Gaulle's Committee of Liberation, speak broadly for the French people who are resisting.

There is every probability that two Communists will be asked to join the de Gaulle Government.

The Communists are unquestionably playing a vigorous part in the liberation of France.

Look to the Future

During the fourth session of the Assembly, the political machine in Algiers has shown that it is taking an intelligent view of the future.

How vigorously they are setting about the business of planning for their own future was shown when the Government issued an ordinance for regulation of the exercise of civil and military powers.

This plan had already been sent to the "Big Three" many weeks ago. As far as is known, no reply has yet been received from either America or Great Britain.

The important factor is that the plan provides a practical solution for many of the difficulties that will face the Allied armies when they land in France.

It has the advantage of using Frenchmen, rather than foreigners, to do a job which only Frenchmen can do satisfactorily.

Wisconsin Board To Push Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Conscious of the fact that Wisconsin as a state has thus far done less than many of its neighbors in the promotion of aviation and the provision of aeronautical facilities, Gov. Walter S. Goodland has set up a 30-member aeronautics advisory board and given it the explicit task of formulating a policy for the expansion of commercial aviation in Wisconsin after the war.

The Board will function as an auxiliary of the Wisconsin State Planning Board and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

Its membership includes representatives of Wisconsin business and industry, the military, airport managements, local government, and the public.

Carlisle Godske, Racine aviation pioneer and airport proprietor, has been designated chairman of the Commission.

New Jersey Mother Gets High War Honor for Son

FORT DU PONT, Del., April 3 (AP)—Private Nicholas Minue, regular Army infantryman who was killed in a one-man charge against German gun positions in Medjez El Bab, Tunisia, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously, April 1.

His mother, Mrs. Mary Minue, Czechoslovakian - born widow from Carteret, N. J., received the medal from Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Commanding General of the Thirteenth Corps, who represented President Roosevelt.

League of Nations Keeps Up Some Activities Despite War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Despite obvious and serious handicaps, the League of Nations is maintaining a semblance of its prewar organization in Geneva, Switzerland, it was disclosed today by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the League of Nations Associations here.

Commenting on a copy of the League's current annual report just received by the Foundation, a spokesman for the two organizations noted that it was of special significance in view of United Nations pledges of "a general international organization to follow the second world war."

Efforts to obtain the report itself, which was said to detail League activities during the past year, were unsuccessful, however, the Foundation explaining that the sole copy is at the printers and will not be available until late this month.

In a release announcing the arrival of the report here, the Foundation calls attention to the fact that although the League has been operating in the heart of Nazi-controlled Europe its viewpoint and philosophy have been kept alive at its headquarters, in fact, spread to the free world outside.

"The report is of interest both for the past and for the future," the Foundation said. "First it shows that a truly surprising amount of co-operative effort remains over from the past and is available for rebuilding in the future.

"There is, in many quarters, an understandable but somewhat dangerous tendency to think that everything must be built anew at the end of this war and to forget what valuable assets remain at hand from the past. Many, who have thought of the League as 'dead' will be surprised to see how solid are some of its foundations."

The report was also said to review the present activities of the League in London, Princeton, N. J., and Washington. Two of the League's most important agencies, the Economic, Financial and Transit Section and the Antidrug Administration, were accorded hospitality at Princeton and Washington at the outbreak of the war.

Thompson Cache Remains Unsolved

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—The mystery of where William Hale Thompson — "Big Bill the Builder," who served three terms as Chicago's Mayor—got that $1,466,250 currency hoard found in two safety deposit boxes after his passing remained unsolved today. And two more boxes await investigation later in the week.

Mr. Thompson's attorney, James W. Breen, said he believed there was more money to be found, possibly $1,000,000, and suggested that Mr. Thompson, before the 1929 crash, had converted his stock holdings into cash to put away against the hypothetical rainy day.

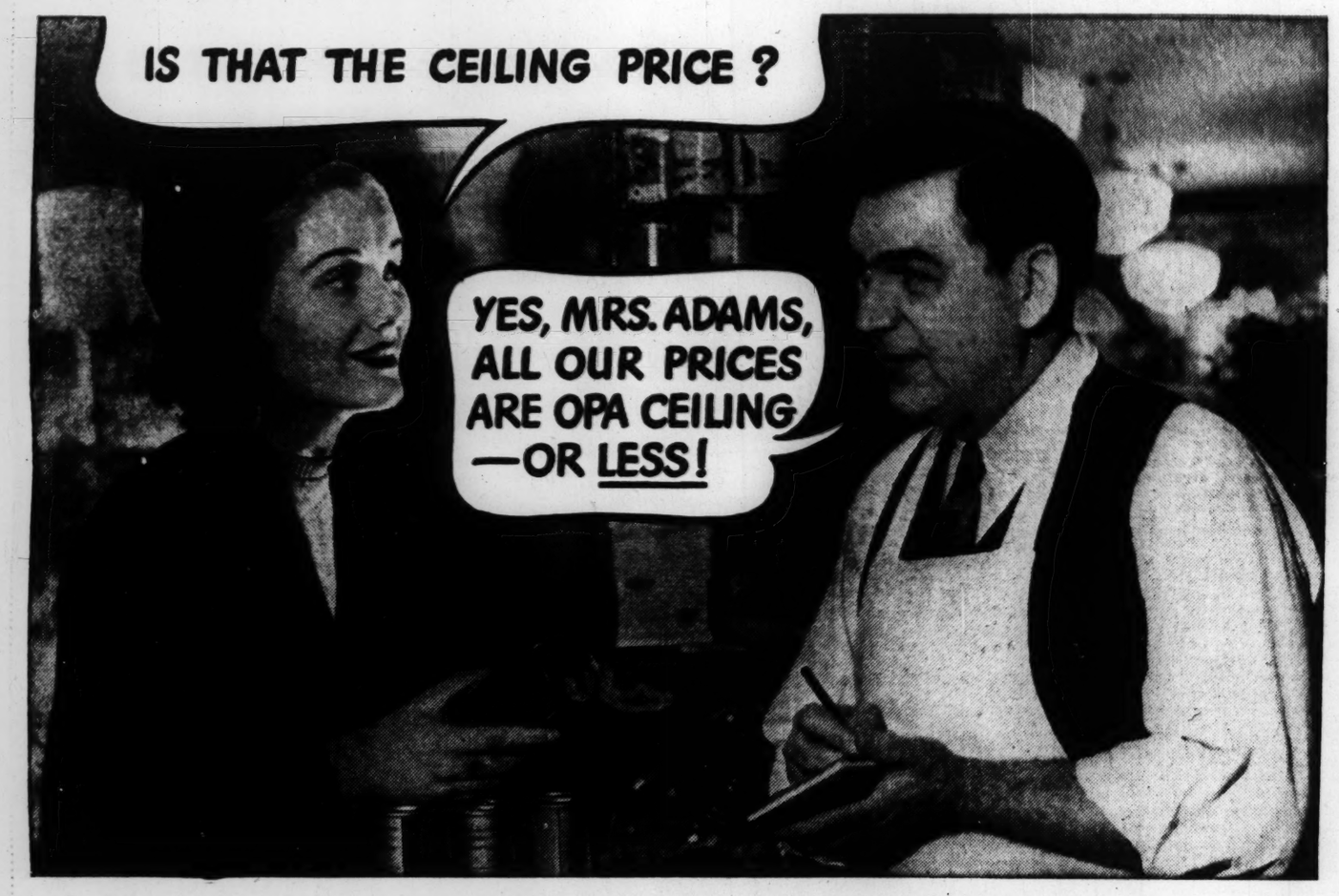
Mr. Breen asserted Mr. Thompson then sold nearly $2,000,000 worth of Middle West Utilities stock—the Insull firm—and stowed the money away.

In 1915, when Mr. Thompson became Mayor for the first time, he sold 10,000 shares of Commonwealth Edison worth $123 per share, or a total of $1,230,000. He told associates then he did not want to be listed as a stockholder while serving as Mayor.

And prior to that he engaged in real estate operations for two decades, as well as managing the estate left by his father, William Hale Thompson, Sr.

Diadems Made of Silk

The first diadems, worn by the ancients instead of crowns, were made of silk or wool and set with precious stones.



THEY'VE WON THE FIRST ROUND
in the fight to keep food prices down!

The shoppers and food dealers of America are doing a great job providing a fair share for everybody . . . and in making food fight for freedom

FOOD makes tough American fighting men. Food makes active, alert workers. Without jeopardizing the efficiency of our nation, food can make fighting allies out of our starving friends. Food will help shorten the war, and help win the peace.

Food is a very big gun in this war. You passed it the first big round of ammunition—by making food rationing and price ceilings work. Keep it up. We haven't won yet.

Thanks to our farmers, America is producing more food than ever—yet the demands are greater than ever. Not only from our soldiers (who need 1½ times as much as they needed at home)—but from millions of Americans who can now afford foods they never could afford before. That's why ration points are necessary.

But ration points aren't money—they can't buy a soldier's wife or mother her fair share of food. That's why we have price control—to keep the cost of food from being pushed too high. Without price control the nation's yearly food bill would have been more than 2 billion dollars greater. Rationing has divided the supply equally among all.

Thus every family may obtain a fair share at a fair price.

Keep food fighting for freedom. Every time you shop, do these two simple things:

1. Pay only ceiling prices!
2. Pay your points in full!

The official "ceiling" prices and the points needed for rationed foods are posted in all food stores and at your local Rationing Board.

Keep informed on prices and points. You will render a valuable service to your family, your grocer and your country.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT FOOD
LAST WAR—dotted line above the graph at the right shows how prices shot up.
THIS WAR—dip in black curve shows how rationing and price control helped stop rapid rise.
COMPARE COSTS OF FOOD
Note the relative size of "money piles," giving you a rough idea of 1918 vs. 1944 prices.
1918 SUGAR
1944 SUGAR
BREAD
BEEF
BACON
FOOD PRICES LAST WAR (After 18 months of war)
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Frenchmen Rally Round de Gaulle, Decry Allied Policy of Expediency

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of Allied policy toward France, the failure of the United Nations to state them in a clear and undisputable manner has stirred up mistrust and suspicion among the many Frenchmen who interpret hesitation in recognizing the Algiers regime as an indication of future Allied dealings with Vichy leaders.

Georges Bonnet, Anatole de Monzie and other pro-Vichy parliamentarians are said to be conspiring with some of Marshal Philippe Petain's aids in an endeavor to oust Chief of Government Pierre Laval and the other all-out fascists in Vichy.

The parliamentarians have been sitting on the fence since a German victory became doubtful and they now are said to be preparing a pseudo-democratic government to take over in Vichy after the victory of the invasion armies. However, their first attempt to get rid of M. Laval failed lamentably some weeks ago and merely brought about German intervention and installation of more pro-German Frenchmen in Vichy key positions.

Allied Irons In Fire

Allied statesmen may or may not encourage these Vichy intrigues, but there is no proof whatever that they intend to impose any government on France which would not be agreed to by a majority of the French people. It is much more likely that Allied leaders want to have several irons in the fire in order to disrupt more completely the Nazi position in France.

Thus it may be believed that Allied recognition of the Algiers Committee would automatically exclude any dealings with other anti-German groups in France. It is reported that the final decision in dealing with local French groups will be left to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied invasion armies.

This policy of expediency has already failed in North Africa, and if applied again in Metropolitan France it may very well cause more serious difficulties for the Allies.

While in North Africa the French Army was commanded by officers devoted to Marshal Pétain, the French armistice army in France has been disbanded by the Nazis. Vichy's only armed forces, the regular and auxiliary police bodies, have been reorganized by Police Chief Joseph Darnand, who is an all-out Fascist and not likely to succumb to Allied enticements.

Underground Well Organized

On the other hand, while in North Africa the pro-de Gaullist resistance groups are weak, the Underground resistance in France is well organized and increasingly better armed. The ambiguous Allied policy toward the Algiers regime, which French patriots regard as their legal government, already has done much to impair the morale of the hard-pressed French partisans.

Vichy civil servants may be helpful to the invading armies if these officials can hope to win the good graces of the new conquerors, who will protect them from the hands of the revengeful patriots. But in Corsica, the first French metropolitan department liberated by the Allies, French patriots did not wait until the Allied military authorities had agreed on a new civil administration. The Vichy officials were ousted overnight and patriot local administrations set up.

Will Allied military authorities undertake to reinstall the ousted Vichy administrators by force? Planned collaboration between the Allies and the Algiers regime in the reorganization of the French administration is more likely to facilitate the establishment of peaceful conditions in liberated France than individual dealings of Allied military commanders with various local authorities.

Any hope that lack of recognition on the part of the Allies will shake Gen. Charles de Gaulle's moral leadership and weaken his grip on the French people is likely to prove illusory. So far, all obstacles put by the Allied governments in General de Gaulle's way have merely served eventually to strengthen his position. There is great danger for the future of Allied-French relations in any policy which would make General de Gaulle appear as a victim of Allied persecution in the eyes of the French people.

De Gaulle Stand

In his last speech before the Consultative Assembly in Algiers, a speech which was both firm and moderate, General de Gaulle pointed out that the Algiers leaders would never accept French authorities who do not originate from the central (Algiers) power. "Any attempt to maintain partially or in disguised form the Vichy organization or any other artificial formation outside the present (Algiers) Government will not be tolerated and is forfeited in advance."

At the same time, the French leader hinted that he and the Algiers regime are perhaps less interested in being legally recognized as a French provisional government than in being accepted as the de facto representative of France by the Allies. Commenting on the absence of France in the councils tackling the great political and strategic problems of the war, General de Gaulle declared that formal recognition mattered less than the acceptance of practical collaboration on the part of the French.

This realistic attitude of the Algiers French leader leaves the way open for the establishment of a modus vivendi between the Allies and Algiers which would permit Washington and London to delay formal recognition of a new French government until one has been set up by a duly elected French National Assembly and, at the same time, to accept the Algiers French authorities as provisional representatives of the French people.

London Paper Sees 'Unanswerable Case'

By the Associated Press

London, April 3

The London News Chronicle said today that "there is an unanswerable case for Allied recognition of the French National Committee of Liberation as a provisional civil authority after the landing in France."

"A great many people in this country will share the indignation expressed in the French Consultative Assembly at the astonishing American proposal to leave such decisions to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower," the paper said in an editorial, adding:

"Unless the British Government has the courage of its convictions and stamps hard upon the White House plan, all good will we have regained in the hearts of the French people will be forfeited and Anglo-American relations with French after the war may be fatally prejudiced."

Japanese-American Draft Dodgers Jailed

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3 (AP) —Nine draft-age Japanese-Americans from the Poston Relocation Center have been sentenced to three-year prison terms each, after admitting in Federal Court that they failed to report for preinduction physical examinations March 9.

The nine were absent when 221 other male residents of the camp appeared for the check-ups, prior to possible service with the U. S. armed forces. They were indicted last Thursday by a Federal grand jury.

In another case brought before the court, George S. Fujii, also a Poston evacuee, was given a continuance in his hearing on charges of distributing and posting circulars urging draft eligibles at the camp to resist induction unless they were granted certain concessions.

By Walter Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 1—There is every reason to believe that the prospect of either a reactionary or a Communist setup in postwar France is equally repugnant to almost all parties in Algiers.

That this is a fact that is not fully appreciated abroad and especially in the United States might explain some of the State Department's disinclination to give a clear and prompt decision on the question of recognition of the present de Gaulle Government.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is neither a reactionary nor a Communist. Proof of this is the fact that he has done nothing to win to himself the support of reactionary elements in the French Army and Navy, of which there are many.

Rallying Point

In the course of years since 1940, General de Gaulle has developed enormously in political thought, so that now he finds himself regarded as a rallying point of all shades of progressive political opinion. He is anxious for Communist representation in his Cabinet not because he is a Communist, but only because he wishes his Government to represent every shade of French political thought that is noncollaborationist.

There is concern here that Allied diffidence in unequivocally accepting General de Gaulle's authority to speak for France is the likeliest way of weakening his prestige with all parties in France and is one possible way of assuring that in the chaos which might follow liberation, the Communists might seize power for lack of any other fully recognized authority.

There is no doubt that the United States State Department's disinclination to cast in its lot wholeheartedly with the French National Committee in Algiers, whatever may be its reasons, is piling up all manner of difficulties in postwar Franco-American relations.

Committee to Push On

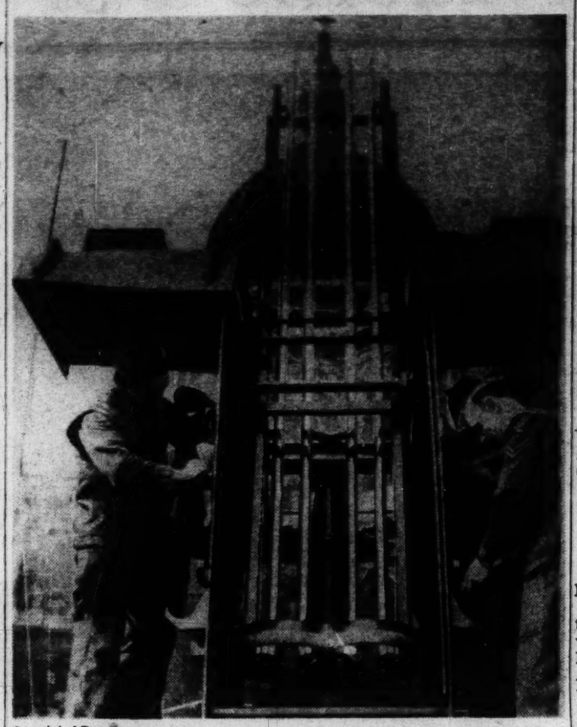
Whatever may be the decisions to be taken by the United States, there is one thing certain. The present French National Committee of Liberation is determined to press ahead with its political and economic planning regardless. It believes that it is in fact the only authority recognized by the majority of Frenchmen now under Vichy and German rule.

As far as present information goes, it is impossible to deny that General de Gaulle himself, even though not his Government, is the rallying point for 80 per cent of the French people.

The length and breadth of this determination to forge ahead, despite foreign waverings, can be measured by the fact that the Committee and Consultative Assembly in Algiers are moving with ever-quickening pace along the road of future planning. They now, after three days of debate, have a blueprint ready from which the new foundations of a government from bottom to top can be constructed immediately military exigencies make it possible.

If the Allies do not accept the Government in Algiers as the legal authority and consequently do not accept its plans, what are the alternatives? The Allies either must impose military or some form of AMG rule of their own—both of which would be impossible. Or they must select another single authority or set different authorities according to varying local circumstances. Within this, it is generally believed here, there are seeds of civil war.

Britain's New Rocket Gun



Associated Press

Technicians Adjust New Weapon

Against a backdrop of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, British soldier technicians set up one of their new rocket guns.

Soviet Policy in Rumania Had Approval of Britain

LONDON, April 3 (AP) — Soviet Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's statement announcing the advance of the Russian armies into Rumania and disclaiming Soviet territorial ambitions was made "after consultation and agreement with the British Government," it was disclosed in London today.

Mr. Molotov told a press conference in Moscow that the invasion was dictated by military necessity and not with the aim of seizing "any part of Rumanian territory."

The Foreign Commissar's statement was authoritatively described as "of the greatest importance" by a British Foreign Office commenator who added, "I rather think it also had the approval of the American Government."

"Coming at the present time, and made with all the authority given to it at a time when Russian forces were on the advance, it ought to have a considerable effect," the spokesman said.

Text of Statement

The text of the statement by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov regarding the entry into Rumania, as broadcast by the Moscow radio, is as follows:

"The Red Army, as a result of its successful advance, has reached the River Pruth. This means the beginning of full restoration of the Soviet frontier created in 1940 as the result of an agreement between the Soviet Union and Rumania, which was broken in 1941 by the Rumanian Government in alliance with Hitlerite Germany.

"At the present time, the Red Army is carrying out the clearing of Soviet territory of all enemy troops, and the time is not far distant when all the Soviet frontier with Rumania will be completely restored.

"The Soviet Government brings to notice that advancing Red Army units, pursuing German and Rumanian troops allied with them, have crossed in several sectors the River Pruth and have gone into Rumanian territory.

"The Supreme Command of the Red Army has given an order to advancing Soviet troops to pursue the enemy until he is routed and capituates.

"Together with this, the Soviet Government states that it is not pursuing the enemy with the aim of seizing any part of Rumanian territory.

"Nor is the Soviet Government's action aimed at the integrity of the existing social order in Rumania. Entry into Rumania has been rendered necessary by the enemy's continued resistance."

Air Officers Deny Faulty Inspection At Wright Plant

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3 (AP) —Three Army Air Force officers pleaded innocent today before an 11-man general court-martial, of charges of neglect of duty, conspiracy and false testimony in connection with airplane engine inspection at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in suburban Lockland.

They are Lieut. Col. Frank C. Greulich, former Chief Inspector for the AAF Matériel Command at Wright Field; Maj. Walter A. Ryan of Detroit, former Matériel Command District Inspector and Maj. William Bruckmann, Cincinnati, former Resident Inspector at the Wright Corporation plant.

Maj. Henry C. Clausen, Trial Judge Advocate, summarized the charges against the three as:

1. Neglect of duty in inspection at the Wright Plant.
2. Alleged formation of a conspiracy among themselves and several civilians "to let production override inspection so as to impair the quality of output of the Wright plant.
3. Giving false testimony to Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, a member of the Truman War Production Investigating Committee of the Senate.

The hearing is an outgrowth of investigations into inspection practices at the huge Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in nearby Lockland.

Detail of Bofors Gun Disclosed by British

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The British Army Staff here and the War Office in London disclosed details March 31 of Britain's self-propelled 40-millimeter Bofors antiaircraft gun, hitherto secret.

The present model of the widely known Bofors guns has been mounted on a Morris chassis with road speeds up to 40 miles an hour and four-wheel drive, the announcement said. The gun is able to combat tanks as well as planes. It fires two-pound shells at the rate of 120 a minute up to 9,000-foot altitude.

Many of the self-propelled models have been made in Canada.

Soviets' Neighbors Reassured By Rumanian-Finland Moves

Continued from Page 1

considered an excellent example of Soviet tactics in political warfare. At the time when Red Army forces are crossing the River Pruth onto the territory of Rumania, it gives the Rumanians specific assurances that this entry into their country "is dictated solely by military necessity," and it disavows any intention either of annexing any portion of the country or of attempting to set up a Communist regime there.

Contact With Allies

Taken in connection with reports from various neutral Capitals that Rumanian leaders are in contact with the Allies in an effort to get out of the war, these assurances assume special meaning.

This immediate aspect of Mr. Molotov's announcement is also linked here with reports from Stockholm that Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi has now returned from Moscow to Helsingfors after having obtained even milder peace terms from Premier Stalin.

It is as if the Soviet Government were making a special point of offering generous terms to Finland partly so as to encourage the Rumanians not to resist the incoming Red Army, but join with them against the Germans.

Taking the longer view, Mr. Molotov's declaration is regarded as at least equally important. Militarily, his categoric assertion that the Soviet Army has been ordered "to pursue the enemy until his rout and capitulation," is regarded as conclusive answer, if any were needed, to those pessimists who have not expected the Russians to carry the war beyond their own frontier.

Diplomatically, the very fact that Mr. Molotov should have made the statement at all is considered a very good sign. It is interpreted as disclosing a real Russian desire to reassure their smaller European neighbors.

Here again Mr. Stalin's generous terms to Finland come as practical corroboration of Mr. Molotov's statement of policy, and taken together, these two developments throw an encouraging light on the postwar policy of the Soviets.

For they plainly imply that the Soviets do not intend to make use of their military might and their victorious advance westward, either to seize and hold any additional territory, or to overthrow the existing social order and set up Communistic regimes.

These implications are certain to be studied, not only in Rumania but in Bulgaria, perhaps even in Hungary as well. Though it isn't believed here that Mr. Molotov's statement is likely to have any immediate effect on the Polish problem, it is considered a favorable factor which should aid ultimate settlement.

RAF Anniversary Brings Arnold's Fecilitations

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Forces, told Britain's Royal Air Force April 1 that "together we shall contribute much to the success of the grave conflicts that lie ahead."

General Arnold expressed himself in a message of congratulation to the RAF on the organization's twenty-sixth anniversary of that organization. He said that "the devastating attacks you have made and are making against the German homeland and the splendid support you are giving to Allied forces throughout the world have brought much nearer our victory over the common enemy."

Reds Crossed Pruth Week Ago; Upset Germans on Border Stop

Continued from Page 1

German and Rumanian companies and battalions were hastily improvised and deployed on heights commanding the crossing.

However, the Soviet combined tank and infantry attack routed them, and a mad scramble to reach the crossing ensued, in the course of which the Germans abandoned their heavy equipment, including a number of tanks. Only three of them were used in the battle.

Hot on the hels of the enemy, the Russians reached the crossing with tanks and machine gunners. Meanwhile, sappers seized some boats and rafts and Soviet troops began crossing to the Rumanian side. Gates, doors, crates, barrels—anything that would float, were used in this impromptu crossing—a new tribute to the Russian soldiers' ingenuity and adaptability.

Inland Penetration

By nightfall the bridgehead had been consolidated and sufficient forces had been brought across to begin inland penetration into Rumania.

The events described in this dispatch presumably took place not later than March 26 which means that the Red Army has been in Rumania for at least a week. It is a safe assumption that they haven't been marking time in one spot.

It is no secret in Moscow that events on the southern front have moved with a swiftness far surpassing the most optimistic military calculations.

Against this background the Russians are frankly puzzled with the gloomy note struck in British and American press comment following the Cassino setbacks—a tendency to stress German strength and predictions that the war will go on for a long time. The Russians certainly don't feel that way.

Sabath Seeking Explanation For 'Loafing' Officers

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Representative Adolph Sabath (D) of Illinois, dean of the House, today undertood a one-man investigation of what he called "reliable information" that 30,000 Army officers "are sitting around with nothing to do."

"The cocktail lounges all over the country are full of them," he declared. "I want to know why the Army doesn't put them out in the field to get experience instead of letting them sit around in cocktail bars and swivel chairs. We have so many of them they are just getting in each other's way."

Mr. Sabath said he proposed to get an explanation from the Secretary of War, the Undersecretary of War, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Supply Forces.

From them, he said, he hopes to "find out how many officers we have, where they are stationed, what their experience is, what jobs or functions they are performing, and in general how they are being used to help win the war."

He is especially interested, he added, in knowing "how these cocktail lounge officers got their appointments and why they are being kept in service when experienced officers with full Army careers behind them are being let out."

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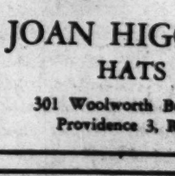
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The Home Forum

"What must I do?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER in history has there been greater need for a demonstrable understanding of salvation than now. The world needs deliverance from tyranny and slavery; protection from the destruction of recurrent warfare, freedom from the thraldom of prison bars, and the misery of internment camps.

Paul and Silas, through spiritual means alone, were freed from the unjust bondage of prison chains. And thereby even the bands of all the other prisoners were loosed. The story of this release is to be found in the sixteenth chapter of Acts. When the jailer saw what had happened, and that none of the prisoners were trying to escape, he must have perceived that the power of God, understood and utilized by these two Christians, had accomplished their deliverance, because in awe and reverence he fell down before them and asked, "What must I do to be saved?" (Acts 16:30).

* * *

In response to his query the Apostles told him to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and he would be saved. From what did the keeper of the prison need to be saved? Was it not from his mistaken belief in a power apart from God? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is the following definition of Christ (p. 583): "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." In the same book salvation is defined as follows (p. 593): "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed."

Salvation comes through purification from the falsities of the carnal mind. We are saved daily as we rise above the belief that we live in matter, and that we are subject to its laws and discords. But individual redemption from false beliefs is not a selfish accomplishment. It blesses all with whom we come in contact. It shines out in happier, healthier, kinder lives. We are admonished, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark 16:15). There is nothing in this command which leads us to believe that it applies to any certain group or class. The demand is made upon all, and for all. This divine commission can be fulfilled only by understanding the allness and goodness of God, and the subsequent nothingness of all unlike Him.

* * *

The quest for spiritual freedom starts within our own thought. It demands the destruction of selfishness, discontent, dishonesty, hatred, revenge, and fear, as the result of beholding one's true nature or selfhood to be spiritual, the likeness of God. This is described by Paul as "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5).

Seeing and accepting as true the actuality and perfection of the spiritual universe, including man, opens the way to health, freedom, and protection. In God's creation there is no evil nor disease. Here divine Principle, Love, prevails. To understand and to cling faithfully to this truth, brings the realization that God, Spirit, has always been the only creator and governor and that man is in reality already saved and always safe. God's creation cannot be made over or improved upon. Creation in its entirety must be spiritual, since it was created by God, Spirit. The only salvation then which is actually needed is deliverance from material and mistaken concepts, false beliefs, regarding the perfect universe, including man.

It is possible for us so to consecrate ourselves to spiritual thinking and living that we cannot be deceived by any suggestion of material sense, regardless of its presentation. The constant realization of the omnipresence of God, good, brings the conviction that there is none beside Him. Healing the sick and accomplishing deliverance from any form of bondage is not an arduous task but a joyous undertaking when our spiritual armor is kept bright and shining.

* * *

Striving to gain freedom from materiality of every kind, we must go forth armed with the power of God which comes from steadfast spiritual thinking. We then cease trying to destroy evil as a reality and employ ourselves with the vigilant realization of omnipresent good. In "No and Yes" (p. 24), Mrs. Eddy says: "There was never a moment in which evil was real." Understanding the import of these words, and holding firmly to the spiritual truth they indicate, helps us to grasp the fact of God's allness and to prove it in our lives.

The writer was freed from an unsightly and painful growth on her hand by realizing that it had never had any existence in reality, in God or His man; that no material belief could ever attach itself to that which is wholly spiritual. She maintained this truth positively for a number of days, and the growth dropped away. As we measure any problem presenting itself by the standard of man's spiritual nature—his present perfection, wherein is his complete salvation—we shall see it melt away and shall find and rejoice in the peace which passes all human understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

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fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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DRAWING OF A LANDSCAPE, BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH

Better Approach Athens by Sea

OF THE APPROACHES to Greece, that by Piraeus is the most dramatic. Travel by air makes the transition from one civilization to another too abrupt; there is no time to see how the villages change from Macedonian to Greek, how the faces of the men and women working in the fields begin to wear a welcoming look, how the lines of the landscape lengthen and flow. The journey to Greece by rail used to give time indeed: the Simplon-Orient flying, in the days which seem so long ago, south-east across Yugoslavia, over the frontier at Ghevgheli, south from Salonika and across the plain of Thessaly, then tunneling and twisting through great mountain ranges to Athens. But from the railway there is no sudden view of Athens. The train comes pounding over the dry Athenian plain, past whitewashed shacks and straggling streets, to slide into the Larissa station. But the approach by sea shows the land spread out in a huge panorama. First, the leisurely voyage along the Gulf of Corinth—I speak of a time when the Italian Lloyd boats still plied between Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Piraeus and Constantinople. Then the ship nosing cautiously through the Canal, nearly four miles of it, and under the single bridge which connects North and South Greece; the Canal is narrow, and with a large ship there is much dangling of immense balls of rope and letting down of rope rafts lest she should graze her flanks against the tall, steep sides. Last, the passage from the Isthmus and up the Saronic Gulf, with the big ragged island of Salamis on the left and Aegina on the right, to Piraeus; and there round you is the bustle of a Mediterranean port—the coalers and tankers and tugs, the cargo-boats from western Europe and America, the smart European passenger ships; farther off, the small coasting and island steamers; and, anchored together under a forest of naked masts and rigging, the caïques—sailing boats, traders of the Aegean and the Ionian Seas.—From "Remember Greece," by DILYS POWELL. (New York: Hastings House.)

IT WAS POSSIBLY a doubtful compliment when Sir Joshua Reynolds referred to his contemporary, Thomas Gainsborough, as "the first landscape painter in Europe." Both artists were portraitists, yet there was room for both in élite circles of London.

But Gainsborough would far rather sketch a quiet spot in the woods and make music on his beloved viol-de-gamba, than paint fashionable clients. The world of gossip and pretense was dull and tiring. Gainsborough was an impulsive fellow, eager for spontaneous expression. Something of his quality of abandon is visible in this drawing entitled "Landscape With Horse and Cart Descending a Hill." It was executed with colored crayon, heightened with white chalk.

Clouds

No winter-goaded gales pursue
This white procession up the sky,
Slow-sailing, dream-enchanted, through
Infinitude that fills the eye.

Lighter than foam, this innocent host
Bears no black banner in its train,
Brings no beleaguerment imposed
By the bright arrows of the rain.

Gently they veer wherever blows
The wind that follows afternoon,
Gilded by sunset, touched to rose,
Pearled by the luster of the moon.

Wanderers from afar, they print
Patterns of shadow here and there
On fields that, even this early, hint
Of furrows fresh in April air.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Owl in the Night

THERE ARE MANY open spaces, set down among the houses of London, which are known as "gardens." They consist, for the most part, of thin grass, of plane trees, and a few shrubs that grow leaves but have forgotten how to grow flowers.

The "gardens" are surrounded by tall buildings, the windows of which gaze and gaze upon the thin grass, the plane trees, and the dark-leaved shrubs. Time was when the privilege of entering the "gardens," and of sitting on one of the seats provided there, was restricted exclusively to the inhabitants of the tall buildings, as the Notice Boards with their many Regulations testify. But, now that the iron gates and railings have gone, there is nothing to keep the public out.

* * *

Yet, to the inhabitants of the houses, the "gardens" remain their property of which they are proud. What matters it that the flower-beds have no flowers; that the hedges are broken; that the local Fire Fighters go through their morning exercises on the much-worn lawns and pile up their uniform coats at the foot of the plane trees?

What do these things matter, when the birds remain the same? And no changes by day nor bombings by night intimidate them. The blackbird comes to the crumb table on the balcony as he has always done. It has been a noisy raid. There were incendiaries on buildings in the next road, and bombs fell around the corner, but the blackbird is here. What he did when the planes came over, he doesn't say. The fact remains that his golden beak has lost none of its brightness, and his feathers are as smooth and unruffled as they have ever been. The tits are here, too; Mr. and Mrs. Coal Tit, chasing one another from branch to branch, and dropping down to inspect the little nest-box that hangs on the wall. For spring is near. The wall is standing and the nest-box is in place. What else matters?

And then there is the Owl.

* * *

"We have an owl in our Gardens," the inhabitants of the tall houses will tell you.

Why it should be such a tremendous thing to have an owl might be questioned. He has nothing of a song, of course; only a hoot. But the hoot of an owl in London means much. I heard it the other night. My ears had become accustomed to something else—something in the nature of a hoot, rising and falling, followed by a mechanical hum and a crash of guns. Instead, there were three mellow calls—a pause; then three calls a little farther off—another pause; and three more calls, faint and distant.

* * *

"There goes our Owl!" I said to myself. And I thought no more of sirens and guns, but of brown feathers, and round eyes, and tufted ears, and strong, confident wings.

I knew then why the inhabitants of the tall houses value their Owl so highly, for a bird's call at night is sweet music to a blacked-out city.

It seemed strange that the News the next day did not broadcast the fact that an owl had been heard over London in the small hours of the morning.

D. A. L.

"ΤΙ ΜΕ ΔΕΙ ΠΟΙΕΙΝ;"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Οὐδέποτε εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν ὑπῆρξε μεγαλειτέρα ἀνάγκη διὰ μίαν εὐαπόδεικτον ἀντίληψιν τῆς σωτηρίας ἀπὸ τώρα. Ὁ κόσμος χρειάζεται λύτρωσιν ἀπὸ τὴν τυραννίαν καὶ τὴν δουλείαν: προστασίαν ἀπὸ τὴν καταστροφὴν τοῦ ἐπανερχομένου πολέμου, ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν τῆς εἱρκτῆς, καὶ τὴν ἀθλιότητα τῶν στρατοπέδων τῆς συγκεντρώσεως.

Ὁ Παῦλος καὶ ὁ Σίλας, διὰ πνευματικῶν μέσων μόνον, ἠλευθερώθησαν ἀπὸ τὰ ἄδικα δεσμὰ τῶν ἁλύσεων τῆς εἱρκτῆς. Καὶ δι' αὐτῶν, ἀκόμη καὶ τὰ δεσμὰ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων δεσμίων ἐλύθησαν. Ἡ ἱστορία τῆς ἀπελευθερώσεως ταύτης εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ δέκατον ἕκτον κεφάλαιον τῶν Πράξεων. "Οταν ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ εἶδε τί συνέβη, καὶ ὅτι οὐδεὶς τῶν δεσμίων προσεπάθει νὰ δραπετεύσῃ, θὰ ἐκατάλαβεν ὅτι ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐννοουμένη καὶ χρησιμοποιουμένη ὑπὸ τῶν δύο τούτων Χριστιανῶν, εἶχεν ἐπιφέρῃ τὴν λύτρωσίν των, διότι μὲ φόβον καὶ εὐλάβειαν ἔπεσε πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ ἠρώτησε, "Τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ;" (Πράξεις 16:30).

Εἰς ἀπάντησιν πρὸς τὴν ἐρώτησίν του οἱ Ἀπόστολοι τοῦ εἶπον νὰ πιστεύῃ εἰς τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν καὶ θὰ ἐσώζετο. Ἀπὸ τί ἐχρειάζετο νὰ σωθῇ ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ; Δὲν ἦτο ἀπὸ τὴν ἐσφαλμένην του πίστιν εἰς μίαν δύναμιν χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν; Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy εἶναι ὁ ἑξῆς ὁρισμὸς περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ (σ. 583): "Ἡ θεία ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἥτις ἔρχεται εἰς τὴν σάρκα ἵνα καταστρέψῃ τὴν ἔνσαρκον πλάνην." Εἰς τὸ ἴδιον βιβλίον ἡ σωτηρία ὁρίζεται ὡς ἑξῆς (σ. 593): "Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, καὶ Ἀγάπη ἐννοούμενα καὶ ἀποδεικνύμενα ὡς ὑπέρτατα ὑπὲρ πᾶν· ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια, καὶ θάνατος κατεστραμμένα."

Ἡ σωτηρία ἔρχεται διὰ τῆς ἐκκαθαρίσεως ἐκ τῶν ψευδῶν τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοός. Σωζόμεθα καθημερινῶς καθὼς ὑψούμεθα ἄνω τῆς δοξασίας ὅτι ζῶμεν ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, καὶ ὅτι ὑποκείμεθα εἰς τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰς δυσαρμονίας της. Ἀλλ' ἡ ἀτομικὴ ἀπολύτρωσις ἀπὸ τὰς ψευδεῖς δοξασίας δὲν εἶναι φίλαυτον κατόρθωμα. Εὐλογεῖ πάντας μὲ τοὺς ὁποίους, ἐρχόμεθα εἰς ἐπαφήν. Λάμπει εἰς εὐτυχεστέρους, ὑγιεστέρους, φιλανθρωποτέρους βίους. Συμβουλευόμεθα, "Πορευθέντες εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἅπαντα κηρύξατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον πάσει τῇ κτίσει" (Μάρκ. 16:15). Δὲν εἶναι τίποτε εἰς τὴν ἐντολὴν αὐτὴν ὅπερ μᾶς ὁδηγῇ νὰ πιστεύσωμεν ὅτι ἐφαρμόζεται εἰς οἱονδήποτε ὡρισμένον ὅμιλον ἢ τάξιν. Ἡ ἐντολὴ ἀπευθύνεται εἰς ὅλους, καὶ δι' ὅλους. Ἡ θεία αὕτη ἐντολὴ δύναται νὰ ἐκπληρωθῇ μόνον διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς ὁλότητος καὶ ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς ἐπακολουθούσης μηδαμινότητος παντὸς τοῦ ἀνομοίου πρὸς Αὐτόν.

Ἡ ζήτησις διὰ πνευματικὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀρχίζει ἐντὸς τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν σκέψεως. Ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν καταστροφὴν τῆς φιλαυτίας, δυσαρεσκείας, ἀτιμίας, μίσους, ἐκδικήσεως, καὶ τοῦ φόβου, ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς παρατηρήσεως ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς φύσις ἢ ἑαυτότης ἑνὸς εἶναι πνευματική, ἡ ὁμοιότης τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὸ περιγράφεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου ὡς "λογισμοὺς καθαιροῦντες, καὶ πᾶν ὕψωμα ἐταιρώμενον κατὰ τῆς γνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ αἰχμαλωτίζοντες πᾶν νόημα εἰς τὴν ὑπακοὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ" (Πρὸς Κορινθίους Β' 10:5).

Τὸ βλέπειν καὶ παραδέχεσθαι ὡς ἀληθῆ τὴν πραγματικότητα καὶ τελειότητα τοῦ πνευματικοῦ σύμπαντος, συμπεριλαμβάνοντος τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀνοίγει τὸν δρόμον πρὸς τὴν ὑγείαν, ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ προστασίαν. Εἰς τὴν δημιουργίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν ὑπάρχει κακὸν οὔτε ἀσθένεια. Ἐδῶ ἡ θεία Ἀρχή, Ἀγάπη, ἐπικρατεῖ. Τὸ νὰ ἐννοῶμεν καὶ νὰ ἐμμένωμεν πιστῶς εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν αὐτήν, φέρει τὴν συναίσθησιν ὅτι ὁ Θεός, τὸ Πνεῦμα, ὑπῆρξε πάντοτε ὁ μόνος δημιουργὸς καὶ κυβερνήτης καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα ἔχει σωθῇ ἤδη καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε ἀσφαλής. Ἡ δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀνασκευασθῇ ἢ νὰ βελτιωθῇ. Εἰς τὴν ὁλότητά της ἡ δημιουργία θὰ εἶναι πνευματική, ἀφοῦ ἐδημιουργήθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ Πνεύματος. Ἡ μόνη σωτηρία λοιπὸν πού πράγματι χρειάζεται, εἶναι ἀπολύτρωσις ἀπὸ ὑλικὰς καὶ ἐσφαλμένας συλλήψεις, ψευδεῖς δοξασίας, περὶ τοῦ τελείου σύμπαντος, συμπεριλαμβάνοντος τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Εἶναι δυνατὸν εἰς ἡμᾶς νὰ ἀφιερώσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς τόσον εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν σκέψιν καὶ ζωὴν ὥστε νὰ μὴ δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀπατηθῶμεν παρ' οἱασδήποτε ὑποβολῆς τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῆς παρουσιάσεώς της. Ἡ σταθερὰ συναίσθησις τῆς παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, φέρει τὴν πεποίθησιν ὅτι δὲν εἶναι ἄλλος ἐκτὸς Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ θεραπεία τῶν ἀσθενῶν καὶ ἡ ἀπελευθέρωσις ἀπὸ οἱονδήποτε εἴδος δουλείας δὲν εἶναι ἐπίπονον ἔργον ἀλλὰ περιχαρὴς ἐπιχείρησις ὅταν ἡ πνευματική μας πανοπλία διατηρῆται λαμπρὰ καὶ ἀστράπτουσα.

Προσπαθοῦντες νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ ὑλικότητα παντὸς εἴδους, πρέπει νὰ προχωρήσωμεν ὡπλισμένοι μὲ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἥτις ἔρχεται ἀπὸ σταθερὰν πνευματικὴν σκέψιν. Τότε παύομεν νὰ προσπαθῶμεν νὰ καταστρέφωμεν τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικότητα καὶ ἐνασχολώμεθα μὲ τὴν ἄγουσαν συναίσθησιν τοῦ παντοχοῦ παρόντος καλοῦ. Εἰς τὸ "No and Yes" (Ναὶ καὶ Ὄχι), σελ. 24, ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει: "Δὲν ὑπῆρξε ποτὲ στιγμὴ καθ' ἣν τὸ κακὸν ἦτο πραγματικόν." Ἐννοοῦντες τὴν σημασίαν τῶν λόγων τούτων, καὶ ἐμμένοντες σταθερῶς εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν ὁποίαν ἐμφαίνουν, βοηθούμεθα νὰ δράξωμεν τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ τὸ ἀποδείξωμεν εἰς τοὺς βίους μας.

Ἡ γράφουσα ἠλευθερώθη ἀπὸ ἕνα ἀηδὲς καὶ ἀλγηνὸν ὄγκωμα ποὺ εἶχε εἰς τὴν χεῖρά της διὰ τῆς κατανοήσεως ὅτι εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα δὲν εἶχε ποτὲ ὑπαρξιν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἢ τὸν ἄνθρωπόν Του· ὅτι οὐδεμία ὑλικὴ δοξασία ἠμποροῦσε νὰ προσαρτήσῃ ἑαυτὴν εἰς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ εἶναι ὁλοκλήρως πνευματικόν. Διετήρησε τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην θετικῶς ἐπὶ τινας ἡμέρας, καὶ τὸ ὄγκωμα ἔπεσε. Καθὼς μετρῶμεν οἱονδήποτε παρουσιαζόμενον πρόβλημα μὲ τὸ μέτρον τῆς πνευματικῆς φύσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου—τὴν παροῦσαν αὐτοῦ τελειότητα ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ εὑρίσκεται ἡ τελεία του σωτηρία—θὰ τὸ ἰδωμεν νὰ διαλυθῇ καὶ θὰ εὕρωμεν τὴν εἰρήνην ἥτις ὑπερβαίνει πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀντίληψιν καὶ θὰ χαρῶμεν ἐν αὐτῇ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two Statesmen Meet Some Birds

WHEN IN THE spring of 1910, Theodore Roosevelt was on his way to England from his African explorations, he wrote a strange letter to the British Foreign Office in London. I call it a strange letter, because it is the kind of epistle one would not expect to be sent by an ex-executive of one country to the Foreign Office of another. He wrote that during his stay in England he would like to make an excursion into the woods, hear the English songbirds and learn their names; in order that he might do this satisfactorily and intelligently, would the Foreign Office please select some naturalist who knew the note of every bird in England and request him to accompany Mr. Roosevelt on this expedition?

Well, the head of the British Foreign Office was Sir Edward Grey and he himself knew the note of every singing bird in England—a remarkable accomplishment for one of the busiest statesmen in the world. He therefore appointed himself as bird-guide for the ex-President of the United States.

The two distinguished men stood on a railway platform one day in May and were surrounded by reporters, who supposed that a new world-problem of the first magnitude was on the carpet. But the two men told the reporters that they were going away into the country for two days, did not wish to be disturbed, and asked the journalists to leave them alone. Accordingly, it was generally believed that Roosevelt and Grey were absorbed in the discussion of international affairs, and as the great war broke out a few years later, some went so far as to believe then that it had its origin in this sinister interview.

Now, as a matter of fact, the two men did not mention either war or politics, they went a-walking in the New Forest and every time they heard the voice of a bird, Grey told Roosevelt the singer's name. They both agreed (and so do I) that the English blackbird is the best soloist in Great Britain.

It is a curious fact that the four most famous birds in English literature are none of them native in America. The Big Four are the Nightingale, the Skylark, the Blackbird and the Cuckoo. From Chaucer to Kipling the British poets have chanted the praise of the Nightingale. . . . We never had nightingales in the United States until Edward W. Bok imported them into his Bird Paradise in Florida. . . .

The English skylark leaves the grass and soars aloft, singing his heart out, so that after he has disappeared in the sky, we hear his voice coming down out of the blue, like a revelation. One of the poets calls it a "sightless song."

Shakespeare sends the skylark to the gate of heaven.

And Shelley's poem on the skylark expresses the ethereal nature of the soaring voice of this bird:

> Higher still and higher
> From the earth thou springest,
> Like a cloud of fire;
> The blue deep thou wingest,
> And singing still dost soar, and
> Soaring ever singest . . .

American blackbirds do not sing well. . . . Our red-wing blackbird, with his scarlet epaulets, has a good-natured and perky wheeze, which can hardly be called singing. But the English and Continental blackbird pours out of his throat the most heavenly melody. One winter day in Munich, in the midst of a snowstorm, I saw a blackbird perched on a tree directly in front of the University building. He was "hove to," that is, he had his beak turned directly into the wind, and as the snowflakes beat against his little face, he sent straight into the gale the loveliest music. . . .

The nearest we Americans can get to the English cuckoo is the abominable cuckoo clock. The voice of the English cuckoo sounds exactly like the clock, only of course you can't train him to strike right. In addition to his regular accomplishment, he is a ventriloquist and can throw his voice a tremendous distance. One day, crossing a field in Sussex, I heard the loud double note of the cuckoo, apparently directly behind me. He was in reality a furlong away.—From "Essays on Things," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Vernal Equinox

White stallions of clouds charge down the sky,
The wind whisks the remnants of last year's leaves;
The weathervane's arrow noses to westward,
And gray-coated sparrows confer in the eaves.

The plowboy's whistle is shrill on the wind,
Turned loam is dappled with shadows of cloud;
Black glittering crows in the new March sun
Call down from the elms that a field is plowed.

FREDERICK ERICHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1944

Allied Care of Japanese Prisoners of War Obeys Geneva Compact

Munition Labor Turnover Lower Than a Year Ago

McNutt reports to a congressional committee that the general labor picture is good—Says he could not recommend passage of national service legislation—Adopts position of neither urging nor opposing.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Labor "turnover," a condition often mentioned in arguments for a national service law, is not as bad in most munitions industries as it was a year ago, Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt declared today.

He reported in a statement that "separation rates" in a majority of the 26 industries that produce practically all American munitions were lower in January than they were in the same month of 1943.

This was true, he said, despite layoffs in a few industries caused by curtailments in production schedules. These industries included explosives, firearms, and small arms ammunition, where separation rates increased sharply.

His figure showed that turnover worsened in the aircraft industry also.

Mr. McNutt said further that turnover in the major industrial areas of the country is being held at levels below those of World War I.

Before a congressional committee last week, the Manpower chief said the general labor picture was good, and he could not recommend passage of national service legislation. He added, however, that since the armed services have demanded such a law, his position was that of neither urging nor opposing.

Mr. McNutt listed the January "separation rates" (preliminary figures) for 18 of the 26 main munitions industries, as reported by the Bureau of Labor statistics. The following 14 industries showed decreases in turnover during the year:

Aluminum and magnesium products, 8.54 in January, 1943, and 7.73 in January, 1944; Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, 4.79 and 3.27; Electrical equipment for industrial use, 4.61 and 4.15; engines and turbines, 5.09 and 4.91; General industrial machinery including pumps, 6.08 and 5.18; Guns, howitzers, mortars and related equipment, 5.43 and 5.33; Industrial chemicals, excluding explosives, 4.23 and 3.97; Iron and steel products, 8.04 and 6.34; Machine tools, 5.69 and 4.98; Primary smelting and refining, excluding aluminium and magnesium, 4.35 and 3.91; radios, radio equipment, and phonographs, 6.99 and 5.83; Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys, 7.66 and 4.12; Shipbuilding and repairs, 10.93 and 9.52; Tanks, 7.31 and 6.95.

In the following four industries the separation rate increased:

Aircraft, 6.13 in January, 1943, and 6.16 in January, 1944; Explosives, 6.12 and 9.87; Firearms, 60-caliber and under, 6.44 and 8.08; Small-arms ammunition, 5.71 and 13.70.

The average monthly separation rate during 1943 for all manufacturing was 7.24, Mr. McNutt said.

Farm-Draft Change

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Selective Service on April 1 scrapped its system of judging farm workers by units of production but at the same time took steps to draft as many of these registrants as possible under existing legal restrictions.

The action restored to local draft boards discretion as to deferments in agriculture, in line with a prediction by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia.

Telegrams went to all State Draft Directors emphasizing that under the Tydings amendment a farm worker must show that he is irreplaceable and regularly engaged in an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

State Directors were instructed to make certain that the local boards understand the urgent need for men under 26 for combat, a need which President Roosevelt and the armed forces have stressed.

Rubber Deferments

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Rubber Director Bradley Dewey said on April 2 the rubber industry now expects deferments for enough skilled men under 26 to avert "the national disaster" he predicted earlier had these men been taken into the armed services.

However, Mr. Dewey declared, under the rules laid down by the new Interagency Committee on Occupational Deferments, the rubber program still will lose many younger men. He added:

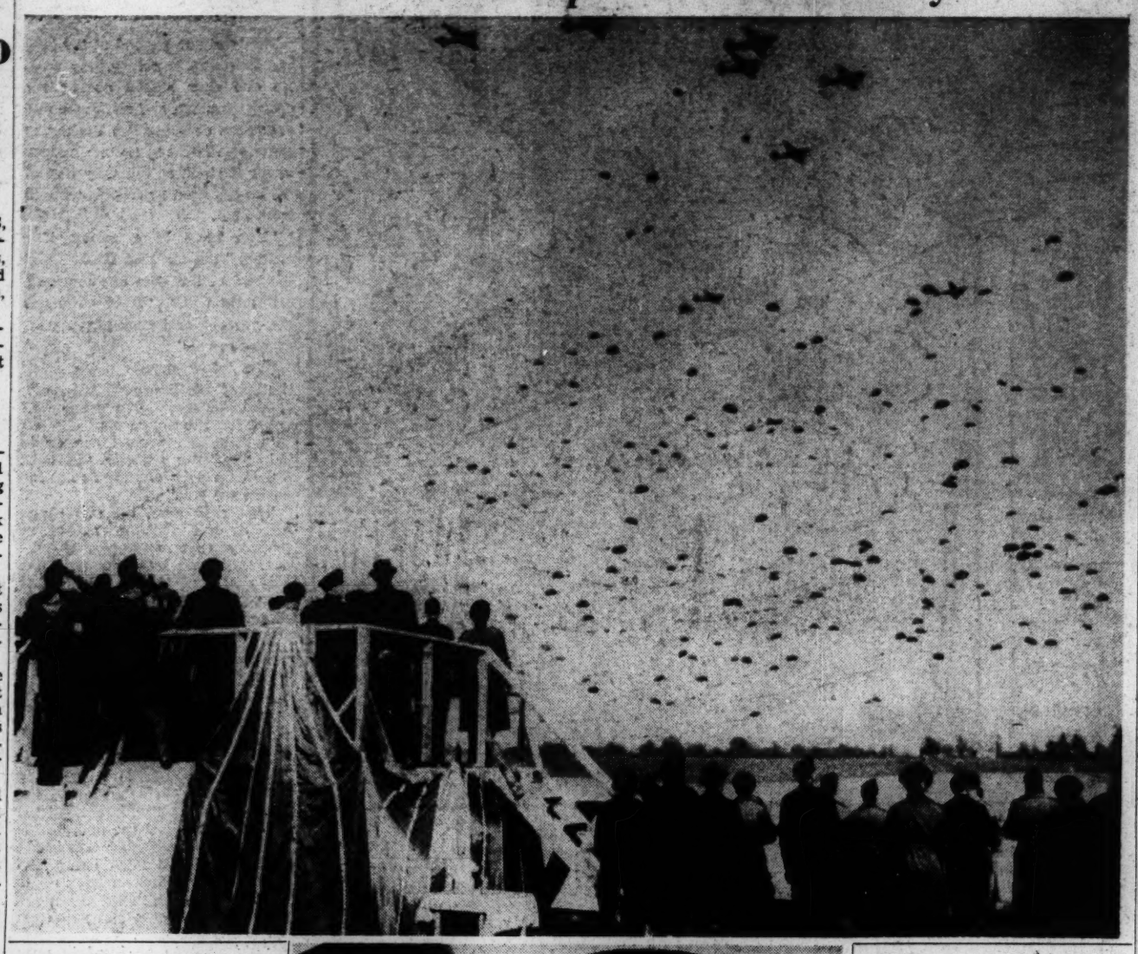
"Unless they are replaced with suitable new personnel, their loss will seriously harm parts of the rubber program."

Favor Women's Draft

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 3 (AP)—The American Legion in Southern California favors Selective Service classification of all women between 18 and 45, and induction of all eligible women into the armed services.

A resolution to that effect was adopted April 2 by representatives of 219 Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura County Posts.

American Paratroopers Fill British Sky



48-Hour Week For Study And Work Is Urged

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Army, Navy, War Production Board and Maritime Commission have indorsed a combined 48-hour maximum work-and-school week for students 16 and 17 years old who are working part time.

The four agencies supported standards of part-time employment set up by the War Manpower Commission, U. S. Office of Education and the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department.

These standards also include:

A combined work-and-school day of not more than nine hours; a maximum of four hours of work on school days and eight when school is not in session; a weekly maximum of 2 hours of work when school is in session and 48 otherwise; a 10 p. m. curfew on evening employment; age certificates in all cases to insure the employer against unintentionally hiring under-age children.

Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, said high school enrollment has dropped 14 per cent during the war and that many of those still in school are losing interest because they are trying to carry an impossibly heavy load.

Some, she said, put in a work-and-school week of 72 hours, and "it is no wonder these young workers fall asleep in the classrooms."

Associated Press

Churchill Reviews United States Forces

Upper: Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower are among group watching a mass parachute descent during a recent inspection of American paratroopers and gliders somewhere in England. Lower: General Eisenhower smiles as he explains to Mr. Churchill a detail during the latter's review of second-front United States forces in Britain.

Woodring Out As Leader Of New Deal Foes

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, asserting that many antiadministration Democrats "would be the first to want to climb aboard" the bandwagon when it begins to roll, has resigned as Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee.

Reiterating his opposition to "the New Deal effort toward totalitarianism" and a fourth term for President Roosevelt, Mr. Woodring, a former Secretary of War under the Present Administration, issued a statement yesterday saying he would work "unflinchingly" in support of his successor, Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, Boston.

Mr. Woodring's statement said in part:

"I have found hundreds of leaders and thousands of the rank and file of the Democratic Party in accordance with my belief that the efforts of the present New Deal Administration toward totalitarianism could best be stopped through an organization of Constitutional Democrats within the Party to recapture the Democratic Party.

"However, these so-called leaders appear too timid, politically and economically, to stand up and be counted. When the band wagon rolls they will be the first to want to climb aboard. In my opinion there is not sufficient time nor are there sufficient funds to organize the rank and file. . . ."

"Although several hundred thousand dollars have been pledged, only a small part of this has been received. Of the amount received, only 25 per cent has been expended. Not a dollar of this has been expended by me, personally, or officially."

Dr. Archer said the Committee would go into intensive organizational work. John J. O'Connor, former New York Congressman, has been elected a Vice-Chairman, with another to come from the South later. William Goodwin, New York, was named Treasurer.

Swedish Report Backs Correspondents' Views

Japanese brought to Hawaii for internment surprised by humane treatment—Expected to be shot when they surrendered or were captured—Sharp contrast given to what happened in Philippines and Japan.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, April 3—A report by a Swedish Legation official that Japanese war prisoners in Hawaii are being treated in strict accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention emphasizes anew what correspondents in the Pacific have been able to observe.

The Swedish official is Col. Erik de Laval, Counselor to his country's Legation in Washington who recently completed an inspection tour of camps for Japanese prisoners of war temporarily interned in Hawaii.

Though their presence has long been known here it has been publicly disclosed for the first time with Colonel de Laval's visit. Neutral Sweden has been placed in charge of Japanese interests in the Hawaiian islands.

In the course of this winter's operations correspondents covering the Central Pacific have seen how prisoners are treated in nearly every stage of their experience from capture to final arrival in this area.

Had Chosen to Surrender

At Makin and again at Kwajalein I was among several reporters who saw a number of the Empire's warriors who had chosen to surrender instead of annihilation.

The first prisoners we encountered were those taken in the early stages of fighting on Makin. Gingerly and austerely but without brutality infantrymen of the 165th Regiment motioned them toward the spot by the road where all prisoners were held until they could be taken to transports in a lagoon.

Wounded prisoners received exactly the same kind of medical treatment given to American fighting men.

Once aboard the transports the prisoners were issued dungarees, skivvies [underwear] and sneakers. The able-bodied went to work unloading their barracks bags.

Carefully the prisoners took off their new clothes, put them in neat bundles, and did their assigned tasks, stripped to loin cloths. Then when their work was done they put back on the clothes which they apparently considered too splendid to soil with labor.

The story of Kwajalein was similar. The prisoners were taken aboard ship and allowed to sleep undisturbed for as long as they wanted.

These Japanese defenders had spent many sleepless nights and in the period immediately prior to American landings on Jan. 31 had endured unequaled bombing and shelling. Some were so exhausted that they slept standing up. Some slept 48 hours without waking.

After waking, those prisoners who were able helped to wash and care for their wounded comrades. Then they were fed with rice, fish, pork, fruit juice, and candy. The wounded were cared for in clean, well-ventilated sick bays and they slept on bunks with fresh linen. Most of them had probably never before experienced such luxury.

One couldn't help contrasting these conditions with reports of brutalities and indignities inflicted on American prisoners in Japan and the Philippines.

Humane Treatment

Atoll warfare is one of the bloodiest and toughest types of fighting there is. Our men have shown that they can fight it as fiercely as anyone. But once prisoners have been taken and brought in they are treated humanely and decently.

Besides giving them food, American soldiers had already begun teaching the Japanese a few English words on a ship I visited at Kwajalein.

And the once formidable Japanese warriors were responding docilely to kindness of Americans whom they had been taught to believe shoot all prisoners.

According to Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlette, commanding general of 7th Division, we took more prisoners at Kwajalein than in any previous Pacific operation.

U. S. Airmen Hammer Truk To Neutralize Enemy Base

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 3—The increasing frequency with which the United States 7th Air Force Liberators and others bombers in the South Pacific are hitting Truk is regarded here as marking a significant advance in the aerial campaign against the Japanese.

By hitting Truk on four successive days last week the 7th Air Force bombers demonstrated their ability to give that enemy bastion the type of punishment that has resulted in the neutralization of Rabaul.

Truk's regular appearance in the Pacific Fleet press releases reporting Central Pacific bombing operations has come sooner than some observers here expected. Two months ago Truk was almost a legendary name in the news. Imaginative speculation inflated the Japanese stronghold into a much more formidable base than the February task-force assault proved it to be. But even after the United States carriers exploded the Truk myth and first exposed actualities there, observers here did not expect Truk to become a regular bombing target so soon.

To Neutralize Base

However, now that Truk was attacked on each of the last four days of March there is no apparent reason why that enemy base cannot be subjected to continuing punishment until it is as thoroughly neutralized as Rabaul. While the Pacific fleet releases do not mention the number of planes or bomb tonnage, they indicate that the raids progressed from reconnaissance to large-scale assaults with neutralization as the objective.

The Japanese are showing some disposition to fight back. When the 7th Air Force Liberators hit at atoll before dawn March 31 they encountered two enemy fighters but the Japanese planes did not molest our bombers and medium antiaircraft fire did not damage them.

The neutralization campaign such as is now being inaugurated against Truk becomes more economical when our bombers are able to strike with sufficient frequency to keep enemy facilities in a state of constant disrepair. As long as the Japanese possession of staging bases west of Truk any pause in our attacks enables them to repair runways and bring up new fighters.

But when air operations become a combination or a series of day and night attacks from both Central Pacific and South Pacific bases, then the enemy has a little chance to effect repairs or ferry in reinforcements and can do little but sit there and take it as he has done at Rabaul.

Bombers Durable

The Truk attacks and other Central Pacific aerial operations are demonstrating again the amazing durability of our bombers. Closely grouped Liberator formations, bristling with 50 calibers and other armament, so far have proven more than a match for Japanese fighters and antiaircraft as shown in the recent Truk assault when bombers from the South Pacific weer jumped by 90 to 150 Japanese fighters but lost only one American plane.

Sometimes our big planes return to their Central Pacific bases with wings and fuselage full of holes, but they still fly and that is what counts to our pilots and crews who carry bombloads over these tremendous Pacific distances.

Meanwhile, almost routine and daily pounding of the eastern Marshalls, where an estimated 10,000 Japanese are isolated, has been taken over by Mitchells and fighters. Our bases in that area are now sufficiently developed to allow smaller planes to do the job formerly requiring the services of "heavies."

Gas From Trees and Seaweed May Run Your Car After War

CLEVELAND, April 3 (AP)—A postwar plan for making the world's gasoline, and later its coal, from farm crop wastes, forests and seaweeds was presented to the American Chemical Society here today.

The plan is based on a newly completed laboratory process developed during the past 18 years by Dr. E. Berl of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Commercial perfection of the process would take time, but Dr. Berl indicated the method is simpler and cheaper than present synthetic gasoline processes.

He predicted that in the world of tomorrow there need be no have-not nations for coal and oil. He said he has information that England already is planning a carbohydrate empire, probably in Africa, to develop postwar gasoline. The tropics may be the most productive of all gasoline areas.

Dr. Berl puts plant wastes in a cooker which causes them to burn internally, consuming their own internal oxygen. When the oxygen is gone they become hydrocarbons. The product of the cooker is a jelly-like mass which he termed a diesel fuel without further refinement. Adding hydrogen produces oils, gasoline or coal and cokes.

This synthetic coal looks somewhat different than bituminous, but is superior to the sulphur-bearing natural coals, and burns more readily.

Dr. Berl said one year's farm crop wastes of the United States could by this process make enough gasoline to run our 32,000,000 cars for a year.

Sugar cane is especially good, because even after all the sugar has been extracted, the gasoline yield is still high. Other good gasoline sources include cornstalks, sweet potatoes, sorghum, grass, leaves, Irish moss, seaweed, algae, wood and sawdust.

A cheaper, simpler way for making grain crop butadiene for synthetic rubber was reported by Dr. Donald F. Othmer of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The process ferments the grain, and then uses new solvents to obtain a form of butylene glycol, a substance resembling glycerine, which makes butadiene. The later is combined with styrene to form synthetic rubber. Butadiene is three-quarters of the rubber.

Dr. Othmer also predicted autos and homes could be cooled by small and comparatively inexpensive units using certain chemicals, like activated carbon, the poison gas mask material, to remove heat by attracting hot gases so that they give up their heat to the solid.

Egypt Forms Own Air Force

A DESERT FIGHTER STATION IN EGYPT, April 3 (AP)—Young American air-force pilots are undergoing last-minute operational training before they begin flying their own new-type fighters on coastal patrol within Egyptian waters.

Egypt is not at war, and the patrol flights will not constitute a breach of nonbelligerency, but they will aid the Allied cause by relieving RAF squadrons for more active operations.

The new air force is wholly Egyptian; the cannon-firing Hurricanes flown by the squadron soon to be ready for operations are the property of the Egyptian Air Force and the squadron itself is Egyptian from the ground crew up.

The Egyptian Air Force is remarkably free of pashas or the sons of pashas. In this squadron are the sons of a high court official, a chief justice, a customs official, a merchant, and a number of army officers and lawyers, doctors and other professional men. Few are wealthy, although rates of pay make private means more or less obligatory in the commissioned ranks. Ranks run the same as in the RAF, with pilot officer the lowest at just under $3 a day.

Tips Grow for Red Cross To $4,000 in 24 Days

CHICAGO (AP)—"Don't tip the help; give it to the Red Cross" is the motto of Seaman Melvin von Behren, cloakroom attendant at the preinduction center where hundreds of young men come daily for their examinations.

The collections for the Red Cross in the last 24 days totaled more than $4,000.

Delaying of U. S. Citizen on Train Decried by King

OTTAWA, April 3 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said March 30 in Commons that any action by a Government official delaying an American citizen passing through Canada on an American train would not be countenanced by the Government.

He was answering Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House Leader, who quoted The New Republic as saying that "No American citizens who looks like a Chinese, we are told, is allowed to pass through Canadian territory on an American train even though the points of departure and arrival are in the United States."

Mr. King said, however, that one incident cited "is most regrettable."

The New Republic article was quoted as saying that a girl, born in Hawaii of Chinese parents, had been forced to leave a train at Buffalo, N. Y., by a Canadian immigration official while en route from New York to Ann Arbor, Mich. Her journey had thus been delayed.

Resources Minister T. A. Crerar said the woman had not been asked to leave the train by any Canadan immigration officer. The step is understood to have been taken by some railway officials who were in charge of the train, he said.

"For many years we have had legislation in Canada affecting Chinese immigration to this country and restricting movements very greatly," he said. "In this particular case the fault does not lie with any official of the Canadian Government."

Gallant 'Little Helena' Wins Praise for Exploits in Pacific

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The destroyer O'Bannon, nicknamed "Little Helena" because of her fighting resemblance to the cruiser Helena, has been awarded a Presidential unit citation for "outstanding performance" against the Japanese.

The Navy once called the big Helena "one of the fightingest men o' war that ever scoured the seas," and this is what the O'Bannon's citation says:

"An aggressive veteran after a year of continuous and intensive operations in (the South Pacific), the USS O'Bannon has taken tremendous toll of vital Japanese warships, surface vessels and aircraft.

"Launching a closs range attack on hostile combatant ships off Guadalcanal on the night of Nov. 13, 1942, the O'Bannon scored three hits on a Japanese battleship, boldly engaged two other men o' war with gunfire and retired safely in spite of damage sustained.

"During three days of incessant hostilities in July, 1943, she gallantly stood down Kula Gulf to bombard enemy shore positions in coverage of our assault groups, later taking a valiant part in the rescue of survivors from the torpedoed USS Strong while under fierce coastal battery fire and aerial bombing attack and adding her fire power toward the destruction of a large Japanese naval force.

"In company with two destroyers, the O'Bannon boldly intercepted and repulsed nine hostile warships off Vella Lavella on Oct. 7, 1943, destroying two enemy ships and damaging others. Although severely damaged, she stood by to take aboard and care for survivors of a friendly torpedoed destroyer and retired to base under her own power."

Her skipper, Commander Donald J. MacDonald, New York City, the Navy says, "has been awarded more decorations during this war than any other officer in the naval service."

Latest of Commander MacDonald's decorations is a Gold Star in lieu of a third Silver Star. He also holds a Navy Cross, and Legion of Merit, each with a Gold Star signifying a second award of the decoration; the Presidential Unit Citation and a Letter of Merit.

His destroyer's successes, he says, are due to just one thing—"the magnificent work of my crew."

The O'Bannon was launched on March 14, 1942, at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine.

Mrs. Roosevelt Too Busy To Do Easter Shopping

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—There'll be no new Easter outfit for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the second straight year.

Mrs. Roosevelt, whose Easter shopping trips used to excite a lot of interest in feminine circles, explains that she just doesn't have the time to bother this year. She wore last spring's suit—a post-Easter purchase—on her recent Caribbean jaunt.

U. S. Air Force Drops Leaflets With Bombs in Southeast Asia

FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Somewere in China, April 3 (AP)—The 14th Air Force is beginning psychological warfare against the Japanese in China, French Indo-China, and Burma, dumping a mass of printed matter for the first time along with its bombs.

The immediate objective is to cut at the foundation of Japanese industry and transport in the areas under enemy control, by persauding natives that even to stay near a factory, mine, airfield, railway yard or warehouse, or to ride a sampan junk, steamship or train, is a risk.

Couched in language is one leaflet aimed at clearing Chinese away from Japanese war factories and other installations. It has a drawing showing American planes bombing an arsenal identified as Japanese by a sign on the destroyed gate. The leaflet is captioned: "Get away from places of military importance to the Japanese." The text, addressed "Dear Chinese people," tell them that the Americans are continually raiding the Japanese in various parts of China.

Similar leaflets have been prepared for the people of Burma and French Indo-China. All are the products of the China division of the Office of War Information, worked out as to text and illustrations in collaboration with military authorities. The idea is to keep the offensive on as dignified a plane as possible.

In addition to the regular news sheet, a Chinese newspaper prints a special edition rounding up news of interest to people in the occupied areas. This, too, is delivered through the bomb hatches of American planes.

Now the presses of the OWI are grinding leaflets out on ordinary western news print. It is imported stuff that has been hoarded in China since the closing of the Burma Road. It is not fine paper, but is costs 15,000 Chinese dollars for about 500 sheets. (The Chinese dollar is worth about five cents.) Each sheet is big enough to make 9 to 12 leaflets. Thus every leaflet for the paper alone costs at least 12 cents. They are coming out now by the tens of thousands.

Stimson Pledges 'Utmost' of the Army

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson April 1 pledged the "utmost strength" of the Army to victory in a statement on Army Day, April 6.

"In the midst of war, this day has a special significance," he said. "The Army, engaged in an intensified and all-out training program, cannot pause to take part in the parades and ceremonies of former years. This year the Army celebrates the day with a heightened appreciation of the steadfast courage of our nation and joins all of America in a firm determination that victory must be our sole concern. To this end we pledge our utmost strength.

"On this day I am glad to transmit the nation's greetings to the men and women of the Army, together with my personal gratitude for your courageous and unselfish service. The trust of America lies in our accomplishment of the great tasks which lie before you. You will not fail that trust."

Wage Hearing Is April 27

Hearing on the petition of the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for a 10-cent-an-hour raise and other adjustments in 24 northern cotton textile mills has been set for April 27, it is announced by a panel of the National War Labor Board. Employers will be heard May 8.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Roddy Meets the Circus

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Along Comes Judy Jo," "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

Roddy sat on the front steps, his chin in his hands.

There's no denying it, he was cross, and oh, so lonely.

Such a scowl!

"Oh dear," he grumbled, "no one to play with. Not another eight-year-old boy in this whole town."

Because, you see, there wasn't.

Roddy, his mother and father and new baby sister had moved here from ever so far away just three months ago—in one side of a double house halfway down a village street.

The other side of the house was empty and forlorn. In one of its dusty front windows was a big sign:

TO LET

To be sure, there was Fritz, and there was Bill. But they were eleven. They thought Roddy much too young to play with. Fritz and Bill had gone fishing, but they wouldn't let Roddy go.

They had a band, too, but they wouldn't let him join it. Oh, how Roddy did want to join that band! He watched and watched Fritz and Bill as they marched and played their mouth-organs.

Of course, Roddy couldn't play a mouth-organ, but he could learn, couldn't he?

Then there was Chris, but he was only six. And Johnny—he wasn't quite five.

Just babies, thought Roddy. They would like to play with him, but no sirree, not much! said Roddy to himself.

And there were ever so many girls, but Roddy wouldn't play with them—huh!

He gave an extra cross scowl at the forlorn dusty door next his own. Oh, why didn't an eight-year-old boy live there! He did so wish he had someone to play with. If he had been little, say seven, he would have cried. But eight is too big for crying.

Roddy went in the house—Mother was bathing the new baby.

"Mother," he said, "I'm going for a walk."

"That's fine," said Mother, cheerfully. She didn't even look around.

"I'm going for a long walk," said Roddy.

"The best thing you could do," agreed Mother, still cheerfully. "A walk will do you good. Better not go in the Great Wood, though."

Roddy banged out of the house and down the walk. He kicked the gate open, and scuffed noisily down the road. He came to a fence—clatter, clatter went his stick along the pickets.

Such a racket!

Off went the head of every daisy and buttercup he could reach. Roddy was being very bad indeed.

He'd like to go into the Great Wood at the end of the road, but Father had heard that folks sometimes got lost there, it was so big and so dark.

He must wait till Father could go with him.

On he went, bang, scuff, whack!

The sun was hot, and the road was dusty.

Roddy came to a tumble-down wall under a big tree, and sat down to rest.

He heard a noise, and looked around.

Oh, the deserted house! Roddy jumped up quickly. He had no idea he had come so far. Roddy didn't like the deserted house very well—he had looked in once, through one of its broken, sagging windows—

Then he heard, from down by the house, a cheerful voice.

It said, "Hi!" A girl was coming along the overgrown path toward Roddy.

"Hi," she said again.

"Hello," said Roddy. "What are you doing in the deserted house?"

"'Tis not deserted!" snapped the girl. "I live here with my aunt. That's her."

Roddy looked to where the girl pointed, and at the sight his eyes and mouth opened wider than they had in all his eight years.

"Oh!" he gasped.

For there, high in the air, on a wire stretched from the house to the barn, balancing herself by a big umbrella, walked a woman in a long black dress.

"Wha-a-t!" gasped Roddy.

"She's a tight-rope performer," explained the girl. "We came here for a rest. Soon we're going back to the show."

"Are you one, too?" asked Roddy, awestruck.

The girl fished in the pocket of her little cotton skirt, and handed Roddy a worn, dirty card that read—

Amaryllis
The Child Wonder
Acrobat
Juggler
Equestrienne

"That's me," she said.

"Truly?" asked Roddy.

For answer, off went the girl, down the road, a whirling mass of arms and legs, handspring after handspring, cartwheel after cartwheel.

Back she came, stopped in front of Roddy, caught up a handful of pebbles, and away they went, over her head, over and over, never one falling.

Roddy gazed, speechless.

He looked around.

There, on the tight-rope the woman was still walking, back and forth.

Roddy sank down on the wall and rubbed his eyes.

"I guess I must be dreaming," he said.

(To be continued next Monday)

High on a wire walked a woman

Chickadee

Chickadee, chickadee,
Did you come to call on me?
With your cheery little note,
Cap of black, and grayish coat,
You're a gay and happy sprite,
Though the earth with snow is white.

Little feathered acrobat,
Keeping up your friendly chat—
"Chickadee—dee—dee—dee!"
Did you come to call on me?
I have hung some suet sweet
In the vine for you to eat.

Come again! Come every day.
For I love to watch you play.
Swinging top-side down, and then,
In a twinkling, up again!
Chickadee, chickadee,
Did you come to call on me?

LENA B. ELLINGWOOD

The Fairy and the Bear

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a man who was walking along a path when he met a fairy with a spangly dress and a star-tipped wand, and with her was a bear. Both the bear and the fairy were looking very upset.

"I beg your pardon," said the fairy to the man, "but this is a millionaire from Chicago who's turned into a bear and I'm trying to turn him back. It takes ten things and I can only think of nine—let's see, I have a pug dog with bells on his collar which play 'On the Bridge of Avignon,' and that's one thing; and I have a pearl button, that's two; and a train which says 'Oh, my goodness, oh, my goodness' as it goes up the hill and then 'Here I come! here I come!' as it goes down the hill—that's three, isn't it? and a silver thimble, that's four; and an apple tree with peaches on it—five; and a deer with a pine tree growing from its forehead—does that make six? And some sprigged calico, seven; and a unicorn, eight; and let's see, a rocking chair without its rockers, that makes nine; but what, oh what, is the tenth thing?"

"Would this do?" asked the man. He was very poor and he had only a penny in his pocket, an old penny he'd had a long time with an Indian head on it. But he gave it to the fairy.

She uttered a cry of delight. "Of course! the very thing!"

And the bear turned into a millionaire from Chicago.

"I don't suppose you happen to be a minister?" the young millionaire asked.

"Why, yes, I am," said the man.

The fairy clapped her hands.

"Then do marry us at once," she exclaimed.

So the man married them at once.

And the fairy and the millionaire from Chicago walked off arm in arm. But the fairy stopped a moment and called back—"You can have the things," so the poor minister was left with a pug with musical bells, and a pearl button, and a train which talked, and a thimble and a wonderful apple tree and a deer with a little pine between its horns, and a bolt of calico, and a unicorn and a broken rocking chair and his own penny. With all those things, and some of them very unusual, you can imagine he was never poor again.

The Kite

A high hill,
A small boy,
A longtailed kite;
A high wind,
A wild wind,
A gay, soaring flight.
Up, up, till the
Cloud lambs
Come running to see
This strange,
Eerie creature,
Earthbound—and yet free.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Barnyard Capers

By H. E. M. Sellen

Barnyard creatures are always very active when spring comes. So a few of them have persuaded us to let them appear on the page For Children. We hope you will have lots of fun with them. Cut them out and fit them together, according to the directions, and you will have the beginning of a barnyard of your own.

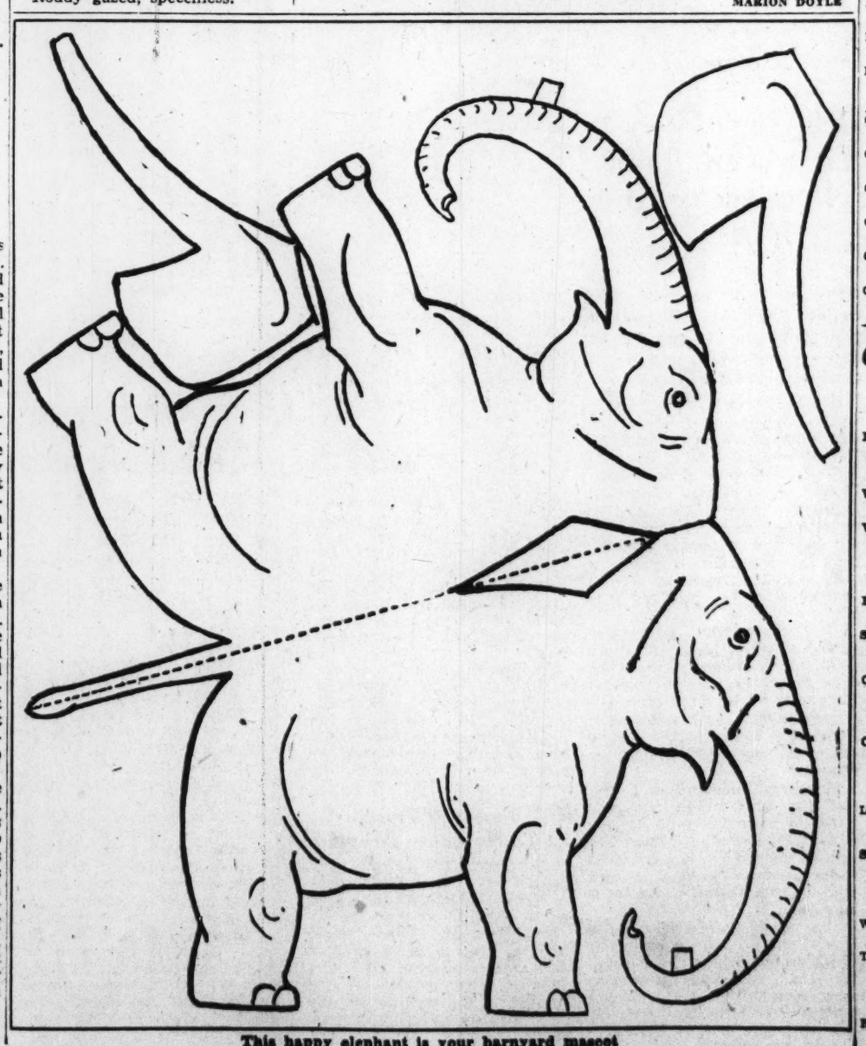
When you look at today's animal, we can almost hear you exclaim, "An elephant does not live in a barnyard!" But this is a very special elephant. He is the mascot of our barnyard. The other animals in our barnyard will be a donkey, a sheep, a rabbit, a rooster, a goose, a pig, a cow, a horse and a setter.

First cut out the picture of the elephant and paste it on thin cartridge, or construction, paper. When it is dry, cut out the elephant carefully. Cut around both sides of the elephant, and cut out the diamond-shaped portion at the back of the head. But do not cut through the hinge that keeps the two sides of the elephant's face together at the top of the head.

Fold the elephant along the dotted line to the tip of the tail. Cut two slits indicated by lines on the head and trunk. The two separate drawings form the ears and tusks. Cut them out and pass them through the two slits. Join the two sides of the trunk neatly together with a small piece of transparent paper where indicated.

The elephant will look most realistic when he stands on your table, especially if you color him a nice deep gray.

(Watch for another barnyard animal next Monday.)



This happy elephant is your barnyard mascot

End of the Lane House

The house at the end of the lane had been empty a very long time. No one ever looked out of the peepy windows, and no smoke was ever seen coming from the twisty chimneys. Perhaps no one noticed it, for it stood at the very end of the lane, with a fir tree growing in front of it.

"You have been asleep long enough," the sun told the house at the end of the lane one morning. "It is time your twisty chimneys were swept, and your peepy windows cleaned."

"Very few people come down the lane," the house replied sadly, "and those who do pass this way never seem to notice me."

"I must see what I can do to help you," the sun said. "Perhaps if I lit up your windows someone would see you."

That afternoon, the sun shone brightly on the peepy windows, so brightly that they glowed like fire. A little old lady who had come down the lane to pick up fir cones looked through the branches of the fir tree and there, in front of her, stood the house at the end of the lane with the sun glowing on its windows.

"A little house with peepy windows and twisty chimneys!" she exclaimed. "That is just what I have always wanted."

So the house at the end of the lane woke from its long sleep.

The little old lady swept the twisty chimneys, whitewashed the walls, and cleaned the peepy windows. Then she lighted fires in the rooms that had been damp and cold so long. Smoke curled up to the sky from the twisty chimneys, and the sun shone brightly through the peepy windows.

"It's good to be lived in once more!" said the house at the end of the lane.

H. J. W.

Handspring after handspring

Busy Fingers

The silver fingers of the rain
Tap a gay little tune on the window-pane,
And help the sun, at the lane's first turn,
Uncoil the violet-buds and fern.

MARION DOYLE

Girls Swap Welding Helmets For Housemaids' Dust Caps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 3 — Bertha is laying down her welder's helmet for a dust cap again.

The girl who told her housewife employer in Akron one day a couple of years ago that she was quitting her washing and ironing and cleaning job to cash in on some big money at the Akron war plants, is letting it be known today that she is in the market for "day work" again.

However, she is also delicately hinting that her daily fee is to be $2 more than it was two years ago.

For Bertha and a good many of her sisters, who quit day work for war jobs, have been doing some calculating recently. And U. S. employment officials report that the result is a recognizable trend back to day work. A few former full-time maids are even going back to domestic employment.

When Bertha was getting $3 to $4 a day with her lunch and carfare a couple of years ago, she got restless when she heard about war-boom wages which were hers for the asking. So she traded her dust cap for a welder's helmet and joined the parade. And for awhile the $35 to $45 weekly pay envelope looked mighty good to her.

Then she started to notice the deductions for this and that—especially after the withholding tax came along—and more recently layoffs started. Bertha started figuring. Actually there wasn't $40 in her pay envelope. She wasn't getting her lunches free. She was paying her own carfare and often had to send her own laundry out because she didn't have time to do it. Beside that she no longer received gifts of secondhand clothing—better than she could afford to buy.

To top it off, Bertha heard that her former vocation had been bringing $5 a day and that some maids were even getting $6. That was the final straw. She can now work a leisurely five-day week at five different homes, with lunches and carfares thrown in,—or she can work six days a week and, with no deductions, be very comfortably well off. Besides, as the employment officials point out, she can be a sort of a job-shopping queen, because—whether Paul V. McNutt has anything to do with it or not—manpower stabilization regulations do not affect Bertha.

"Admittedly its a sweet setup," one of the U. S. Employment Service men admitted—"almost too sweet. One of these days the back-to-work trend will have stepped up to a point where Bertha will find real competition again, and then the nice $6 a day wages will start to melt to $5 and $4 and so on. Maybe Bertha had better keep her welder's helmet around. She might find it more comfortable than her dust cap, at that."

U. S. to Take Part In Barcelona Fair

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Plans went forward today for United States participation in a trade fair at Barcelona on June 10, with an eye to maintaining and increasing American postwar markets in Spain.

This will be the first year since the Spanish Civil War that the United States has taken part in the annual Barcelona Sample Fair.

The event is regarded here as extremely important in laying the groundwork for expanded American trade relations with Spain after the war.

Germany, represented at the fair last year, will probably not have an exhibit this year, it was learned here. Britain is to participate.

All varieties of American export goods will be sent over, including samples of postwar consumer goods which the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration will approve for production and export.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Joint Lecture): City Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 25.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Hall of the Taylor Institution, St. Giles', 6:30 p. m., May 12.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Fairhope Public High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.
Mobile: Admiral Semmes Hotel Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.
Montgomery: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 11.

California

Atascadero: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.
Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3715 Prince Street, 3 p. m., April 9.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., April 11.
Canoga Park (auspices Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Women's Club Auditorium, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 3 p. m., April 9.
Grass Valley: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., April 13.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 14.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 13.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., April 13.
Marysville: High School Auditorium, Eighteenth and B Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Monterey: American Legion Hall, Jefferson and High Streets, 3 p. m., April 9.
Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
San Bruno: Church Edifice, 461 Linden Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., April 13. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340kc.

Florida

Key West: Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Georgia

Atlanta (Joint lecture): City Auditorium, 30 Courtland Street, S. E., 8 p. m., April 10.
Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 4 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station WMAZ, 940kc.
Rome: DeSoto Theater, Broad Street, 3 p. m., April 9.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 11.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 11.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 3:30 p. m., April 9.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 8318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 10.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.
De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Oak and Fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 13.
Des Plaines: Church Auditorium, Laurel Avenue at Marion Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., April 11.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 9.
Jacksonville: Congregational Church, College and Kosciusko Avenues, 8 p. m., April 14.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.
Peoria (First Church): Church Auditorium, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 11.
Waukegan: First Congregational Church, Grand and Utica Streets, 8 p. m., April 11.

Indiana

Attica: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., April 9.
Brazil: Senior High School Auditorium, North Forest Avenue, 3 p. m., April 9.
Columbus: East Columbus School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.
Logansport: Church Edifice, Ninth and North, 8 p. m., April 10.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

Iowa

Cedar Falls: Congregational Church, Sixth and Clay Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 9.
Perry: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., April 9.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 13.
Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., April 14.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 13.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Withington Avenue entrance, 8 p. m., April 10.
Fort Huron: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Mississippi

Vicksburg: Bowmar Avenue School, 4 p. m., April 9.

Missouri

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker and Wydown Boulevards, 8 p. m., April 13.

Montana

Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth at St. Mary's, 8 p. m., April 11.
Scottsbluff: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 13.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., April 14.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
Croton-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Pierre Van Cortlandt Grade School, 8:30 p. m., April 9.
Freeport: Church Edifice, Merrick Road and Elm Place, 8:30 p. m., April 13.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Edifice, 1048 East Morehead Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
Kinston: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Raleigh: Hugh Morson High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 9.
Rocky Mount: James Craig Braswell School, 8 p. m., April 11.
Winston-Salem: Robert E. Lee Hotel, North Cherry Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Ohio

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 9.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 1616 East High Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Oregon

Corvallis: Women's Club Building, 117 North Seventh Street, 3 p. m., April 13.
Klamath Falls: Church Edifice, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.

Pennsylvania

Chester: New Century Club Building, Fifteenth and Upland Street, 8:30 p. m., April 13.

South Dakota

Brookings: Senior High School Auditorium, 609 Fourth Street, 3 p. m., April 9.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Auditorium, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 9.

Virginia

Petersburg: Junior High School Auditorium West Fillmore Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Richmond—Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Williamsburg: Bruton Parish House, Duke of Gloucester Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Washington

Montesano: County Courthouse, 8 p. m., April 11.
Seattle (Ninth Church): Lake Forest Park School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., April 9.
Tacoma (First Church): Church Auditorium, Division and Eye Streets, 8 p. m., April 10.

Wisconsin

Green Bay: Washington Junior High School, 314 South Baird Street, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: Junior High School Auditorium, Nineteenth Street and Capitol Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.
Cody: Civic Auditorium Club Room, 8 p. m., April 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

New Hampshire

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 16, 30; May 7, 21.
Worcester — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23; June 25.

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on April 16; May 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on May 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 16; May 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on April 16.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 16, 30, May 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 16, May 21.

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New Features for 1944
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Boys enjoy all or any of these divisions. Separate camp for smaller boys.
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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	822,730
1944 volume to date	62,877,934
1944 high . 53.2	1944 low 49.5

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	52.2	Prev. day	52.1
Month ago	51.3	Year ago	49.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	57½	56½	56½	—1¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	3	41	40¾	41	
Alaska Juneau	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	28	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	43	29¼	28¼	28½	— ¾
Allied pr pf	4	50¾	50½	50½	— ½
Allegh L Sil .35e	7	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	145	144	144	—1¾
Allied Mills 2g	10	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ¼
Allied Stors 1	13	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	2	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.4e	*25	35¼	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1.4e	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Airlines 2.40g	5	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Am Bk Note .40e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Am Bosch ⅓e	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	38½	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅜
Am Br Sh pf 5¼ †	80	127½	127	127½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	86	86	86	— ½
Am Can pf 7 †	20	175½	175	175½	
Am Car & Fdy 1.4g	7	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 1.4½g	2	75½	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	
Am Chicle 4a †	10	115	115	115	
Am Crystal Sug	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill stpd	10	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilleg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	26	25½	25½	—1¼
Am Fdy Pow	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am & FP S Apf 1.4g	1	76	76	76	—1¼
Am & FP 2pf	134	24⅛	23	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 3.4e	4	34½	34	34¼	— ⅛
Am Rad & StS .10e	68	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	35	13¾	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mpf 4½	170	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ½
Am Safety Raz 1.2e	8	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2	6	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & Rpf 7	10	154	154	154	+ ¼
Am Sti Fdrs 2	4	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Am Stove .30e	26	21¾	21	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	9	35	34⅝	35	— ¼
Am Sum Tob 1.4e	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	18	157½	157⅜	157½	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	61¾	61	61¾	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	8	61¾	61½	61½	— ½
Am Tob pf 6	† 10	143	143	143	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	17	43½	43	43¼	— ½
Am Wat Wks	21	7¾	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Am Woolen	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	6	83⅞	82	82½	—1
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
Anaconda Cop ½e	41	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1.4e	†	26½	26	26	+ ¼
Anchor Hock G .15e	2	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Andes Copper 1.4e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ½
Armour & Co	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	40	103	103	103	
Armour & Co pref 3k	4	84¼	84	84	— ½
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Arnold Const ½e	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9½	9⅛	9½	
Assd D Gds 1.4e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	4	97½	97	97	— ⅞
Assd DGd 2 pf 7 †	50	92	92	92	+1
Associates Inv 1½	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Atch T & S F 3e	16	64⅞	63⅝	64⅝	— ⅞
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	93¼	91	91	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	12	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	— ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5g	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining (1.4e)	7	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4 †	70	111	111	111	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1.4e)	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	53½	53½	53½	
Atlas Powd 3.4e	†120	56	55¼	56	+ ½
Aust Nichols	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Aviation Co .20g	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Locc ct1½g	26	19¼	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	37	9	8¾	8¾	
Bangor & Ar	8	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	36	17	16¼	16⅜	— ½
Bang & Aproi 3¾k †	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
Barber Asph	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
Barker Bros 1.40	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	40	46	46	46	
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	10	17¾	17½	17¼	— ⅜
Bavuk Cigars 1½g	3	28¼	28	28	+ ¾
Beech Airc 1g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	30	34	34	34	— ¼
Bell Airc 1a	3	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
Bendix Aviat ¾e	6	36⅛	36	36⅜	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	10	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ¼
Beth Steel (1¼e)	7	59	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	40½	40½	40½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Bloom'dale .45e	†100	16¼	15⅞	16½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	*15	14¼	14	14	— ½
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	90½	90½	90½	—1
Bond Strs 2	2	35	34⅛	34⅜	— ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	35¼	35	35⅛	— ⅞
Bower Roll B ⅓e	1	38½	38½	38½	
Braniff Airw .60	4	14½	14¼	14½	
Brewing Cp Am 2		50¼	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	31½	31	31⅛	— ¾
Bklyn Un Gas 1.4e	24	20½	20⅛	20½	
Buckeye Steel .15e	9	9¼	9¼	9½	— ¼
Budd Mfg	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Budn Wheel ⅓pg	3	8	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Buffalo Forge 4e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Bullard Co ⅓e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Bur Add Ma .20e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	40	66	66	66	+ ¾
Bush TBpf1½k †	70	50	49	49	—2
Butler Bros .30e	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¾	2	29¼	29	29	
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers pf 7 †	20	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¼
Byron Jack ¼e	7	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	5	27	27	27	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	7		¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec .20e	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	43	43	43	— ¼
Caro C & O 5	†250	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ½
Can Dry Ale ¼e	3	26	25½	25½	— ¼
Canad Pacific ⅓e	12	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	5	56¼	55¼	55¾	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Celanese Cp ½pf*	23	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅞
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119¼	119¼	119¾	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	70	120½	120¾	120¾	
Celotex Corp ½g	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	17¼	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	21	21	21	— ¼
Cent Foundry	23	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Ltpf4½ †	10	109	109	109	
Cent R R N J	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Cent Violeta Sug 1g	1	23	23	23	—1
Cerro de Pas ¾e	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5½	5⅛	5½	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†470	61	60½	61	— ½
Champ Pap & F ¼e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Champ P & Fpf 6	† 30	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Checker Cab	3	31	30½	30½	—1½
Ches & Ohio 3	37	45⅞	45⅜	45½	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va	4	12¼	12¼	12¾	
Chi & E Ill 3½g	15	8¼	8	8¼	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	10	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅔k	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Chi No West pf wi	10	55	55	55	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17¾	17½	17½	
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	3	41	41	41	
Chi PT ppf2½ †	30	50	50	50	+2½
Childs Co	25	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chile Cop ½e †	20	26	26	26	—2
Chrysler Corp ¾e	30	83½	82	83	— ⅜
Citv I&F 1.20	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Citv I&F pf6½ †	10	105½	105½	105½	
City Invest	† 10	58½	58½	58½	
City Stores	6	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
Clark Equip ¾e	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Clev Gr Br ½e	1	41	41	41	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1 .20a	10	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
Cluett Peab ½e	2	36	36	36	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm 1½a	6	26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅜
Collins & Aik ¼e	4	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¾
Col & South	† 40	17½	17	17	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	10	18¾	18	18	— ¼
Col & South 2pf	†190	17½	17	17	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Colum B'cast A .40e	4	28⅛	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Colum B'cast B .40e	5	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Colum G&E 1.10e	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Com G & E 6 pf 6	5	82½	81½	81½	— ¾
Colum Pict ⅓e	4	18¼	18	18	
Colum P pf 2¾	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
Coml Credit 3	1	40½	40½	40½	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	4	43⅝	43	43¼	— ½
Coml Solv .60g	10	15¼	15	15¼	
Coml with & Scotch	75	¾	½	½	
Comb & Se pf 1¼k	10	31⅜	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Comptnium-Nairn 1	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Consol Cigar 1.4e	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
Con Cig prf6½g †	30	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
Con Copper .20g	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Con Edison 1.60	59	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	105	105	105	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	9	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	5	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	35	29¾	29	29¾	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Cons Vultee 1e	12	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	140	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Container Co ¼e	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Conti Bak ¾e	17	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	3	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅞
Cont Can pf 2	4	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	17	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
Cooper Bess ¼e	8	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	30	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	18	55¼	53⅜	53⅝	—1⅞
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	177½	177½	177½	+ ½
Cornell-D E .20e	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼e	13	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	60	108½	107½	107½	
Crosley Corp ¼e	2	19	19	19	
Crown Cork & S ¼e	9	32	31½	31½	—1¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼g	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	4	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	†100	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	12	31⅜	30¾	31	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	† 80	25	25	25	
Cuban-A Sug .40e	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	117	117	117	+3¼
Cuban-A Scvpf5½	1	109	109	109	+3¼
Cudahy Packing	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	2	23	23	23	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	93	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
Curtiss-Wright ¼g	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	3	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	25	25	25	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	4	39½	39¼	39½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	49	30	28⅞	29	—1
Del Lack & West	28	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	11	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray A 1 †	40	24½	24	34	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	31¾	31¼	31½	
Diam T Motor 1.4e	17	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	13	34¾	33¾	34⅜	— ⅝
Dixie C A 2½	†200	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C 3e	2	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	8	50¾	50	50¾	— ⅛
Dr y Chem 3	1	120	120	120	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	31	31	31	— ½
Dunhill Int	8	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
duPont de N 1¼e	6	144½	144	144½	— ½
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Eastern R M .10e	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	167	166¾	166¾	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅜
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ¼e	4	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ½
Electric Boat ¼e	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
El Pow & Lt $6 pf	2	85	85	85	
El Pow & Lt $7 pf	12	89½	87	87	—2⅝
El Storage Bat 2	1	41	41	41	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31	31	31	
Eng Pub Service	40	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	20	94¼	94½	94¼	— ¼
EPS$5¼pf5½ †	10	97	97	97	— ¼
Eng P S $6pf6 †	10	101	101	101	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	3	⅝	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	28	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A 5	3	54½	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Eureka V Cl ⅓e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
Exchange Buff ¼e	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	8	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	30	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Tract ¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	48	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
FedDStrspf4¼	†100	96½	96	96½	+ ½
Ferro Enam 1.4e	3	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Fid P F Im 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	— ¾
Firestone T & R ¾e	6	43	42¼	42¼	— ¾
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Flintkotepf4½	† 20	107	107	107	
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	† 70	51	51	51	
Food Fair Strs 1	6	13¼	13	13¼	— ¾
Foster Wheeler	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
FostWhpf 1½	† 90	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅝
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	90	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Gardner Denver 1	3	17½	17	19	—1
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Trans ⅝a	4	45¾	45¼	45½	
Gen Baking .30e	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	2	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Cable	3	5¼	5	5¼	
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	50	94¼	93¾	94¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	50	144¾	144½	144½	—1½
Gen Elec 1.40	36	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41⅞	42	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	46	27⅛	23¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf5	†130	131	130	130½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors ⅝e	67	58	57⅜	57½	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	2	42¼	42	42	— ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	107	107	107	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	79	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Gen Refract .30e	3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen S C of 1¼k	† 40	82½	81½	81½	—2½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼e	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tire & Rub ½e	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Glidden Co .30e	7	20	19½	19⅝	— ½
Gobel Adolf	26	2	2	2	
Gorbel Brew .20	4	3⅜	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Gould&Stk Tel 6 †	10	94½	94½	94½	—1½
Goodrich(BF) ¾e	14	45⅝	44¾	44¾	— ¾
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	101	101	101	—1
Goodyear T & R ¼e	17	43¾	43	43	— ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	3	109⅞	109½	109⅞	+ ⅜
Grth Hosiery ⅓g	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	34	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Granby Con Min	6	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	4	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	26	26	36	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 2g	23	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	— ½
Gt West Sug 2	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	149	149	149	
Green H L 2a	2	48	48	48	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	15	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1¾g	5	12	11⅞	12	
Guantan Sugar	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	142	140	142	+4
Gulf Mob & Ohio	75	15¼	14¾	14¼	— ⅞
Gulf Mob pf 5g	5	52	50¾	50¾	—1⅞
Gulf Oil 1a	10	45½	45	45	— ½
Hack Water 1½	1	27¼	27½	27½	— ¾
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	16	16	16	
Harb-Walker 1	6	16½	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†100	101½	101¼	101½	
Heime (GW) 2½e	3	70	70	70	— ¾
Hercules Motor 1	3	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
Hercules Pow ½pe	2	79	78¾	78¾	— ¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	30	132	131¾	132	—1
Hollander & Son ½e	6	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ½
Holly Sugar pf 7 †	10	117	117	117	+ ¾
Homestake Min	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Houd-Hers B ¼e	3	15	15	15	
Houston Oil	38	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Houston L & P 3.60	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Hudson & Man pf	4	8¼	8	8¼	
Hud Bay M & S n2	4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	7	26½	26½	26¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	26	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4	†170	56⅞	56½	56½	— ¼
Ill Central pf	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
Indpls P & L .60e	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Inland Steel (1e)	2	74½	74½	74½	+1⅜
Insurance Co Jap ¼e	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Interch Corp 1.60	3	31¼	31	31	— ¼
Interch Co pf 6 †	50	113	113	113	
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Int Harvester 2a	4	70⅞	70½	70½	— ½
Int Harvester pf 7 †	1	173½	173½	173½	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Int Minerals & C 1g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Int Mining	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	39	26¾	25¾	26	— ¼
Int Nick Can pf 7 †	50	132¼	131½	132¼	+ ⅞
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Un. Aircraft Profit $5.30 Share in '43

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. and subsidiaries reported that during 1943 aircraft product sales totaled $733,590,668 against $518,970,578 in 1942.

Shipments of licensees and associated producers boosted total shipments of United Aircraft designed products to nearly $2,000,000,000, the annual report said.

Consolidated net income for the year was $15,396,114 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $5.30 a common share, against $17,096,841 or $5.95 a common share in the preceding year.

In 1943 the company said more than 97 per cent of shipments were for the Government against 96 per cent in 1942. Net profit on sales to the Government were figured at 1.6 per cent against just under 2 per cent in 1942.

The company set aside a reserve for postwar transition of $4,107,193 during 1943, lifting the three-year accumulation for such purposes to $28,004,464.

Commenting on renegotiation, the company said it had been advised that "no excessive profits" were realized in 1943.

American Cyanamid Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $6,651,218 equal to $2.27 a common share, compared with $5,213,440 or $1.78 a share in 1942.

The Curtis Publishing Company reported net profit of $4,161,415.05 for 1943, after taxes of $3,876,201.73, and including excess profits credit carrybacks from previous years. President Walter D. Fuller said the increase over reported profit of $902,470 in 1942, despite "our reduced paper tonnage, results from such factors as the high demand for advertising space in our publications and increased circulation revenue."

American Rolling Mill Co. reports net income for 1943 of $6,998,074, equal to $1.42 a common share, combared with $7,789,988 or $2.01 in 1942. The company reports net sales for last year of $195,266,466, against $180,976,657 the previous year. Production of ingot and casting steel of 3,115,410 tons in 1943 exceeded the 1942 output by 266,671 net tons.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. reported 1943 net income of $3,963,211 equal to $2.91 a share, compared to $4,129,226 or $3.13 a share in 1942.

Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,949,096, equal to $1.58 a share, compared with $1,467,709 or $1.18 a share in 1942. The report said no provision was made in 1943 or deemed to be required for Federal excess profits tax.

J. J. Newberry Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,118,644 equal to $2.58 a common share, compared with $2,804,593 or $2.09 a share in 1942.

General Railway Signal Co. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $826,-262 equal to $2.20 a common share, compared with revised 1942 income of $852,048 or $2.24 a share.

Copperweld Steel Co. reports net earnings for 1943 of $1,052,297, equal after provision for postwar requirements to $1.85 a common share, compared with $1,268,564 or $2.25 a common share in 1942. The company said no renegotiation payments were required for 1942 and that none were expected for 1943.

Madison Square Garden Corp. reports a net profit of $123,735 for the fiscal quarter-year ended Feb. 29, compared with net of $129,555 in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

Electrolux Corp., peacetime vacuum cleaner manufacturer now devoted to war work, reports net profit of $496,634 for 1943, or 31 cents a common share, compared with $283,942 or 23 cents a share, for the preceding year.

White Sewing Machine Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for 1943 of $253,415, or four cents a common share, compared with $498,160, or 80 cents a common share, for 1942.

Hamilton Watch Co. and wholly-owned subsidiary report net income of $576,843, or 98 cents a common share, for 1943, against $822,886, or $1.61 a common share, for 1942.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit of $635,405 for 1943, or $1.59 a share, compared with $500,566, or $1.25 a share, for the preceding year.

American Hardware Corp. reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $932,799, equal to $1.91 a share, including postwar refund, compared with $1,212,136, or $2.48 a share on the same basis in 1942.

H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $305,-209, equal to $1.08 each on 281,008 capital shares, compared with $187,716, or 43 cents each on 431,579 shares, in 1942.

Hupp Motor Car Corp. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $298,-000, equal to 18 cents a share before renegotiation, compared to $608,574, or 37 cents in 1942 after renegotiation.

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc., and wholly-owned subsidiaries report net profit for the year ended Dec 31 of $601,271, equal to $1.44 a common share, compared with $454,317, or $1.02, in 1942. Sales for last year were $19,796,128, against $15,048,231 the preceding year.

Inspirational Consolidated Copper Co. reports net earnings for 1943 before depletion charges but after all other charges, of $1,647,279, equal to $1.39 a share, compared with $1,702,949, or $1.44 a share in 1942.

Diamond T. Motor Car Co. showed net profit for 1943 of $2,516,659, equal to $5.97 a common share, against $2,043,939, or $4.85 a common share, in 1942.

Poor & Co. and subsidiaries, railway equipment makers, show profit for 1943 of $637,474, equal to $1.09 on class B shares, compared with $761,289 or $1.43 a share on the class B stock in 1942.

Otis Elevator Co. reports net income for 1943 after taxes and all charges but before renegotiation of $2,498,401, equal to $1.05 a common share, compared with $2,571,010 or $1.09 in 1942. The company reports that it does not anticipate renegotiation will affect 1943 earnings materially because of voluntary price reductions already effected.

H. L. Green Co., Inc., store chain, reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Jan. 31 of $2,263,248, equal to $3.78 a common share, compared with $2,162,-457 or $3.62 in the year ended Jan. 31, 1943.

Marion Steam Shovel Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $473,851, equal to $17.92 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock on which dividend arrears amounted to $2.75 each at the end of last year, compared with 1942 net profit of $610,377 or $23.08 a preferred share in 1942.

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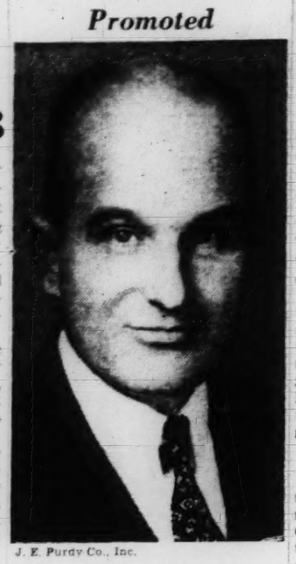


J. E. Purdy Co., Inc.

Erskine N. White

Appointed director of public relations of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. Formerly assistant general traffic manager for the company in Boston, Mr. White has been with the Bell Telephone System for 21 years. In 1941-42 he was given leave of absence to serve as assistant to the director of production of WPB in Washington.

Ickes Insisting On Public Defense Of Persian Oil Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Interior Ickes' insistence upon a public defense of the proposed 1,250-mile trans-Arabian pipeline appeared likely to force the Senate's special petroleum policy committee to open up its hearings.

The Petroleum Reserve Corporation to open up its hearings.

The Petroleum Reserve Corporation, headed by Mr. Ickes as petroleum administrator, has been the target of Congressional criticism for its participation in plans for the line to tap Persian Gulf oil reserves.

Mr. Ickes, it was disclosed, notified members of the committee that he wants to go "strictly on the record" when he is quizzed about the pipeline, which Senator Brewster (R) of Maine regards as "a laboratory experiment" bearing on the whole question of future policy.

Committee Chairman Maloney (D) of Connecticut indicated that Mr. Ickes would be called soon and that the committee likely would agree to hear him in open session.

The "closed door" policy was in effect Friday when Col. John Leavell, petroleum attaché for the State Department's Division of Eastern Affairs, was questioned for five hours.

Because of delicate international issues involved in Mr. Leavell's testimony, Senator Maloney told reporters that he could not comment on it beyond saying "he discussed the Near East picture in a general way."

"Colonel Leavell's testimony was very informative," Senator Maloney said. "We held a closed session because we felt that he could talk more freely."

Eastern Air Lines Net $2.42 Share

NEW YORK, (AP)—Eastern Air Lines, Inc., reports net profit for 1943 of $1,426,859, equal to $2.42 a share, compared with $3,535,503 or $5.99 a share in 1942.

E. V. Rickenbacker, president, said the company was making plans for postwar operation of new and direct routes between key industrial cities in the eastern part of the United States and important South American points, besides expanding and enlarging its domestic service.

Captain Rickenbacker said the company's military transport division has operated a route of approximately 5,000 miles beyond the borders of the United States, "a vital part of the aerial supply route of the Air Transport Command."

He said that at the end of 1943 the company was in strong financial position with a net working capital of $13,548,532, compared with $11,195,085 at the end of the previous year.

Immediate Enactment Urged Of Contract Termination Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate's special postwar planning committee headed by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia has recommended the immediate enactment by Congress of a contract termination law, without waiting to settle other broad problems of demobilization.

In an executive session, the committee decided to urge passage at once of a bill that would set up a director of contract settlement in the Office of War Mobilization, the director to have general supervision over the contract terminations of various government agencies.

Modification of Original Bill

This plan represented a sharp modification of the original demobilization bill of Senators George and Murray (D) of Montana, which would have created an Office of Demobilization with extensive control over postwar plant and property disposal and other functions, in addition to contract termination.

The committee's recommendation will be transmitted to the Military Affairs Committee to which the original George-Murray measure was referred in February. Senator George said he had been informed the military committee would begin consideration of it immediately after Congress' Easter recess.

Senator George expressed the view that contract termination legislation was the most pressing of legislative questions linked with the war-to-peace transition, and that it should not be delayed by controversy over other issues.

Scott Russell, counsel for the George committee, said that in addition to prescribing policies on contract settlements, the director would take over inventories of Government property in the hands of private contractors and channel them to the agencies that will dispose of them later.

Other Powers

The director also would be empowered to approve interim government financing for contractors whose contracts are terminated. This could take the form of advance payments or loans based upon amounts owed to contractors when their contracts are closed.

The contract settlement chief would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He would submit quarterly reports to Congress.

John Hancock, associate of Bernard Baruch, attended the closed committee session. Senator George said previously the proposed termination legislation had the approval of the Army and Navy and other principal contracting agencies.

Senator George said that in effect the proposed bill would accord legislative sanction to contract termination functions now being performed under Mr. Hancock's supervision in the Office of War Mobilization.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market had a shake-out last week, though of rather minor proportions. On volume of nearly 1,500,000 shares, or close to but not quite up to the peak of recent weeks, the market took the worst tumble on Tuesday in several months—though this does not mean a particularly severe decline since the market has not been very much shaken this year.

The odd thing about the week was that not only did the break (which lost only about half what the market had gained in the week of March 11) stop short on Wednesday, but by Saturday the market had recovered most of its losses and was back around the lower part of the range of recent weeks.

As usual, explanations for the decline were varied and not particularly impressive. It started with the drop in the February net operating income of the rails, though this could hardly be a surprise to railroad earnings-fans. It was also attributed to the failure of Allied forces to take Cassino, and to the Japanese advance into India toward Imphal—hardly very impressive explanations.

Factors in "the Shake-Out"

There were, however, two or three things that might have explained it in the news, for those who feel that the intermediate movements of the market are more than merely technical jiggles in a main trend. Two of these explanations were political—one the primary victory in New York of the left wing of the so-called American Labor Party, and one the Oklahoma Republican defeat.

Another more impressive explanation might be found in the new tack taken by the United Steel Workers' leaders in their campaign to get something for the men out of Big Steel in pending hearings before the War Labor Board. Nor does this refer merely to the fact that the War Labor Board again reversed itself, gave in to union pressure, and agreed to hear both the C. I. O. crowd's argument on beating the Little Steel formula in steel and the A. F. of L. argument on beating it on principle. This refers to the U. S. W.'s request (or demand) for a guaranteed minimum weekly wage for its members.

The idea of the labor men is that this guarantee can be financed through the excess profits tax credit carry-backs and normal tax credit carry-backs now in the Revenue Act. That is possible, but the whole idea should give investors pause. It is an "intriguing" idea, and might go through. At its December convention the C. I. O. resolved to push it strongly.

Wants a Guaranteed Wage

In a recent Elm Roper article in the American Mercury discussing "What Does Labor Want?" the idea of a guaranteed annual wage was smack at the top and the Roper outfit, which has done considerable work for, among other clients, the New York Stock Exchange, has no tropismatic leanings toward labor. The advance of the idea first in a prince-or-pauper industry like steel is a strategic method similar to the action of the steel workers two years ago in getting a wage advance in a high-paying industry which by taking the strongest enemy point first made the other resistance points a push-over.

The issue may well rise to one of major importance. Against the stabilizing effect on corporate earnings of present tax carry-backs and carry-overs, the guaranteed wage idea may present an unstabilizing influence of an equal "order of magnitude," as Phi Beta Kappa's are in the habit of putting it.

Incidentally, the Wall Street Journal's guess last week on Big Steel earnings for the quarter got a lot of interest—close to $1.00 a share on the common, or a net of around $14,500,000, a shade under the same period of last year, but somewhat over the final quarter of 1943.

Has Reserve Ratio Significance

Many people in the Street are still concerned about the mechanics of the reserve ratio, still feeling that it has some real significance and still hesitant to admit that it is pure synthetic. The reserve ratio is now round 60 per cent, against round 90 per cent at Pearl Harbor and a "legal minimum" of 40 per cent (35 per cent against deposits, 40 per cent against notes, computed separately for each of the 12 Feds.)

The Journal of Commerce lists the half-dozen pen-and-ink methods of changing it to suit. The reserve requirements could be cut; the Stabilization Fund could be taken back; silver certificates up to round $1,500,000,000 could be used; Federal Reserve banknotes could be put out in almost unlimited quantities. Federal Reserve notes could be used as reserves, since they are now lawful money. And even the deposit-reserve requirements could be reduced.

All these could keep the system within the law no matter how far the structure of bank credit was inflated. The Federal Reserve system may be described as a modern Gothic-style church in which the architects seem to have used the standard traditional supports of stone and flying buttress, but which is really held together with modern steel reinforcing rods.

The monetary system holds together by means of rationing and price control. Knowledge of the traditional and legal principles of reserve ratio against this and that is what Thorstein Veblem used to call evidence of "conspicuous leisure," like skill in calligraphy to the pre-Kuo Min Tang Chinese province official.

Vinson Wants Retention Of Price Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, has appealed for retention of Federal price controls unhampered by new Congressional restrictions.

Mr. Vinson asserted, in a speech before the Federal Bar Association here, that the Government has "successfully complied with the command of the Congress—that we have stabilized the national economy." Congress and the people alike seem convinced, he said, that economic controls should be kept until civilian industry is resumed in full after the war.

"The danger is not that our program will be junked or our controls thrown overboard," he declared. "It is far subtler.

"Those with real or fancied grievances may persuade the Congress to insert an amendment here or an amendment there—to impose this seemingly innocent restriction or that 'clarifying clause'—all of which added together may spell a serious impairment of the stabilization effort."

Despite price and wage curbs, Mr. Vinson asserted that "every major economic class is enjoying a peak income," although there have "doubtless been injustices to particular individuals and particular groups within these large categories." The Office of Economic Stabilization chief said the Federal program constantly aimed to eliminate such injustices without endangering the main objectives.

"But if the Congress by restrictive amendments to stabilization law should seek by a statutory straitjacket to correct every injustice, we could not longer hold the line," he went on.

"It is my deep conviction—a conviction which I believe is shared by an overwhelming majority of my fellow countrymen—that our stabilization program has succeeded—that it is succeeding today, and that the future welfare of our country demands its continuance without substantial restrictions or curtailments."

Mr. Vinson pictured business prosperity as general under the economic stabilization program. "Corporate profits are at an all-time peak," he said. ". . . Business failures are at an all-time low.

"Labor has prospered. The average weekly earnings of factory workers have increased from $23.86 in 1939 to $43.15 in 1943. . . . The farmer has prospered. . . . During the period of price control and stabilization, the farmer has made more money than at any time in our history. His income is not only higher, it is higher in relation to the incomes of non-agricultural groups than at any time in our history."

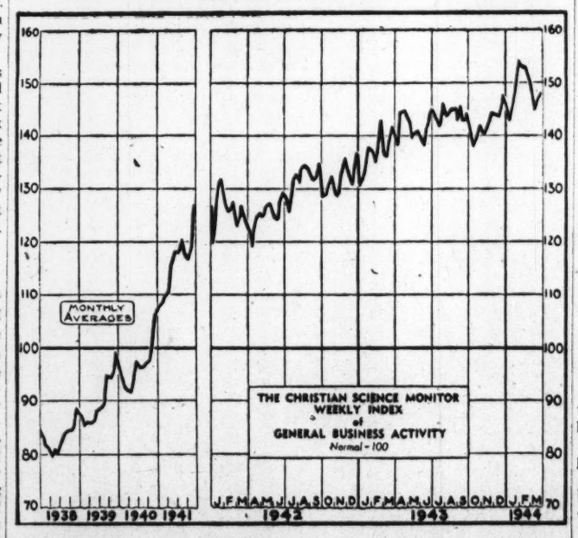
N. Y. Bank Estimates Latin America Holds $3 Billion in Gold

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank estimated Central and South American nations now hold around $3,000,000,000 in gold and foreign exchange "which may be used to satisfy the hunger for goods" after the war.

"The upward trend in gold and foreign exchange assets of foreign countries is commanding growing interest here," the bank said in its monthly letter, "since it furnishes one of the few clues to the volume of transferable purchasing power now being accumulated abroad, and also to the prospective flow of international trade after the war."

At the same time, the bank said, it is not likely that all the funds accumulating abroad will be used to buy goods, since the nation's own reserves probably will be maintained at higher levels.

Further Advance Recorded In Monitor Business Index



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced further during the week ended March 25 to 148.2 (prel.) from 145.4 for the previous week. This compared with a level of 141.5 for the week ended March 27, last year.

Advances were recorded by two of the components of the combined index. Bank debits outside New York City rose further during the week to the best level in nearly two months, topping expectations for an intramonthly rise. Electric power production countered a seasonal decline with a modest advance.

Partially offsetting these gains was a contra-seasonal decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 25,* 1944	March 18, 1944	March 27, 1943
Combined index	148.2	145.4	141.5
Bk debits outside NYC	184.4	173.5	173.6
Elec. power production	134.9	134.0	136.9
Misc carloadings	135.3	139.9	133.0

*Preliminary.

Sperry Official

Hugh Willis

General sales manager of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., elected vice-president. Mr. Willis, who has been with Sperry since 1931, will continue as general sales manager.

WFA Says Output Of Eggs Up 80 P. C. Over Prewar Average

WASHINGTON (AP) — War Food Administration officials said the country now has "more eggs than it knows what to do with" since production has soared 80 per cent above the prewar average.

Eggs are piling up in drying plants and outside already-crowded storage lockers while prices to farmers in Midwest states are dropping as low as 20 cents a dozen, the WFA spokesmen told 12 midwestern Senators.

In a statement, Representative Harold Hagen (F-L), of Minnesota, said hatchery operators are drowning thousands of baby chicks weekly because of low egg prices.

Senators reported a recent flood of letters from Midwest farmers threatening to sell their chickens and close out production if prices do not rise.

Under questioning by the Senators, WFA representatives said the agency shipped carloads of New England eggs into an overloaded Iowa market recently in an attempt to relieve East Coast overproduction. They said "as many eggs as possible" had been unloaded in the East.

Senator Kenneth Wherry (R), of Nebraska, declared farmers had been led into overproduction by a WFA announcement that the average support price for eggs during the year would be thirty-four cents a dozen. WFA said the price was an over-all estimate for the year and not meant to apply to all farmers at every season.

They explained the agency is willing to pay support prices of 29 to 32 cents a dozen in Omaha, Neb., but admitted that current Nebraska prices to farmers range from 23 to 26 cents.

Farm Price Ceilings Set on Early Onions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established farm and country shipper price ceilings for early onions of the 1944 crop, and said the new ceilings will cut current "exorbitant" retail prices.

Over-all 1944 prices to the public, however, will be somewhat above those of last year, the agency said. The new levels are considerably higher than prices paid to farmers and country shippers for the early 1943 crop.

The new prices, effective for new shipments, are based on a nation-wide seasonal average f. o. b. price of $4.12 a 100 pounds, reflecting an average farm price of $2.99 a 100 pounds. This is 67 cents more than last year's seasonal average of $2.32.

Maximum prices established per 50 pounds for country shippers at all producing areas are:

For the period March 20 through May 15, $2.65 as compared with an average price for the same period last year of $2.26; May 16 through June 15, $2.55, compared with $1.83, and June 16 through July 15, $2.35, compared with $1.25.

Formal Invitations Issued By Bank to Buy War Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Using embossed, social-type invitations the Colonial Trust Co. was offering its customers more war bonds.

Complete with "R. S. V. P." the announcement said the bank "cordially invites you to lend to the United States of America a sum sufficient to provide any or all of the following: three hundred dozen bandages, one aircraft cannon, one hundred hand grenades, sulpha pills for one hundred soldiers, ten antiaircraft shells, one hospital bed, one hundred lifebelts, one collapsible lifeboat, eight flame throwers."

An enclossed acceptance card gave in dollars the amount of bonds necessary to pay for the various articles.

OPA Prices for Canadian Fish

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has issued a new schedule of American importers' prices for Canadian fresh lake fish which it said would "substantially" reduce prices of some of the fish in the United States. The agency also modified its previous rulings to reduce the transportation costs of fish from Canadian points.

5th War Loan Of $16 Billion Opens June 12

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The $16,000,000,000 fifth war loan will open June 12 with individual Americans assigned a $6,000,000,000 quota "to keep the war going."

The drive, largest yet undertaken by the Treasury, will close July 8. The goal is $2,000,000,000 higher than that of the fourth war loan conducted in January and only $730,000,000 short of the actual cash taken in during that campaign.

Corporations, insurance companies and similar "big money" investors are being asked to lend $10,000,000,000. They subscribed $11,421,000,000 to the fourth war loan, or $2,921,000,000 above the quota assigned them.

Secretary Morgenthau in announcing details of the mammoth financing operation tonight recalled that individuals subscribed $5,309,000,000 or $191,000,000 short of the quota during the January-February Fourth War Loan and added, "We are asking more than ever before because the Treasury must borrow a great deal of money this year to keep the war going."

"We will need more than twice as much as we can expect to get in taxes," he declared, noting that direct war costs since January have exceeded $23,000,000,000 "with the critical phases of the war still ahead of us."

Again ruling out commercial banks as participants, Morgenthau said major emphasis will be put on individual purchases, although the entire $16,000,000,000 "is urgently needed."

"E" bond buyers, the "little money" group among individuls, went over their $3,000,000,000 goal by $187,000,000 in the Fourth War Loan.

Here is how the first four war loans compared in results (money figures in millions of dollars):

Date	Total Quota	Total Subscriptions
First, Dec., 1942	$9,000	$12,947
Second, April, 1943	13,000	18,556
Third, Sept., 1943	15,000	18,943
Fourth, Jan., 1944	14,000	16,730

Individual Sales	Total	E Bonds
First	$1,593	$ 726
Second	3,290	1,473
Third	5,327	2,472
Fourth	5,309	3,187

The Treasury said only sales to individuals will be reported during the first two weeks of the drive.

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willing to locate anywhere in the continental United States supervising the installation and maintenance of equipment. Must have thorough radio training, plus practical experience. Good salaries and opportunities for advancement for American citizens who can stand rigid investigation. Only those not employed in defense work will be considered. Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number.

Apply to Personnel Department, 299 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, or your local U. S. Employment Service Office.

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desires the services of

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Some electrical or radio engineering experience, plus a facile command of the English language, required.

Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

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TORONTO — Gentleman desires room and board vicinity of Dundas and Howard; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. LLoydbrook 2604.

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TECHNICALLY trained Geologist & Engineer desires permanent connection, 20 years' experience in oil & gas industry. Geological Estimates, Design & Valuation Engineering. Beyond draft age. Willing to go anywhere. Write Box M-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago 1.

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LONG-ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION NEEDS EXECUTIVE TYPE REPRESENTATIVES RESIDING IN MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND. ONLY MEN OVER 40 WITH GOOD CHARACTER AND EXCELLENT SALES BACKGROUND IN INTANGIBLES SUCH AS INSURANCE OR BOND SALES, OR WITH CASH REGISTER SALES EXPERIENCE, NEED APPLY. MUST BE BONDABLE AND HAVE CAR. EARNINGS MUST BE MINIMUM OF $5,000 PER YEAR FOR THE MAN WHO QUALIFIES. TO HOLD PROTECTED TERRITORY. COMMISSION BASIS. GIVE FULL DETAILS. REFERENCES. AFTER EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE, SELECTED MEN WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN EACH STATE, AND GIVEN ACTUAL SALES TRAINING IN FIELD. BOX C-51, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

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WANT to represent Eastern manufacturer in Chicago area; lines of merit; permanent. Wm. A. Moulton, 612 N. Michigan, Chicago 11.

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SUPERINTENDENT for office or loft building Midtown Manhattan. Write full details including salary to start. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, strong willing worker, assistant caretaker large Christian Science church, Greater New York; state qualifications; references. Write Box X-17, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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The Personnel Department,
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Boston

Nieman Braves' Slugger; Joe Cronin Not Concerned

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A rugged part-Indian by the name of Elmer "Butch" Nieman should be a big help to Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves this summer. Butch is the bronzed-faced left-hander who, after a slow start in 1943 under Casey Stengel, developed in the second half of the season into one of the National League's most promising young sluggers.

Nieman went without a home run during the first four months of the '43 campaign, filling in either in left field or right whenever a right-hander was pitching for the opposition.

Seven Homers

But from late July on he looked like a big leaguer. He clouted the good total of seven home runs in August and September, and at the end of the race had 47 runs batted in, a fair collection considering the fact that he was not a regular until July.

There is an odd twist to the minor league gossip surrounding Nieman. Down there he was supposed to be a standout fielder, but weak with the stick. He was just the opposite with the Braves last year. Perhaps, therefore, he finally has "found" himself in the batter's box and is due to show the Hub some fancy defensive play in '44. With Tommy Holmes awaiting a service call, Coleman will play the Indian in center field. Butch is 4-F for reasons best known to himself.

Incidentally, Nieman hit Boston's first spring homer yesterday as the Braves' Regulars defeated the Yannigans, 2-0, at Bristol, Conn.

Two Newcomers

Coleman seems to be grooming Carl Lindquist and Armand Cardoni, both of whom finished last season with the Braves after schooling with the Hartford club, to fall in behind Al Javery and Jim Tobin on the starting mound staff. The boys are six-foot right-handers, of the hard working type, and highly regarded by Coleman. It looks like Javery in the leadoff spot, followed by Tobin, Al, by the way, is having a little trouble with his throwing arm, but it figures to be all right before the opener with the Giants at the Polo Grounds April 18.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are at Annapolis today for an exhibition with Max Bishop's Naval Academy nine. That pounding the Sox took from the Curtis Bay Coast Guard on Saturday caused a lot of comment, most of it unfavorable, along Jersey Street. But Manager Joe Cronin came away from it smiling, so everything must be all right.

Spring results mean nothing after the regular season begins. The Yankees for years have been traditionally bad in the Grapefruit League. But they do all right in the American League.

Sox Versatile

Cronin, it sems, likes the versatility of the Sox roster. For instance, in an emergency he can play Leon Culberson at second or third bases, or George Metkovich could replace Tony Lupien at first. Joe himself is considering an occasional fling at first. His movement in this direction, however, will probably be influenced by the team's attack. If the club hits and wins with Lupien, the Skipper will stay on the bench, where he belongs—that is, except for pinch hitting.

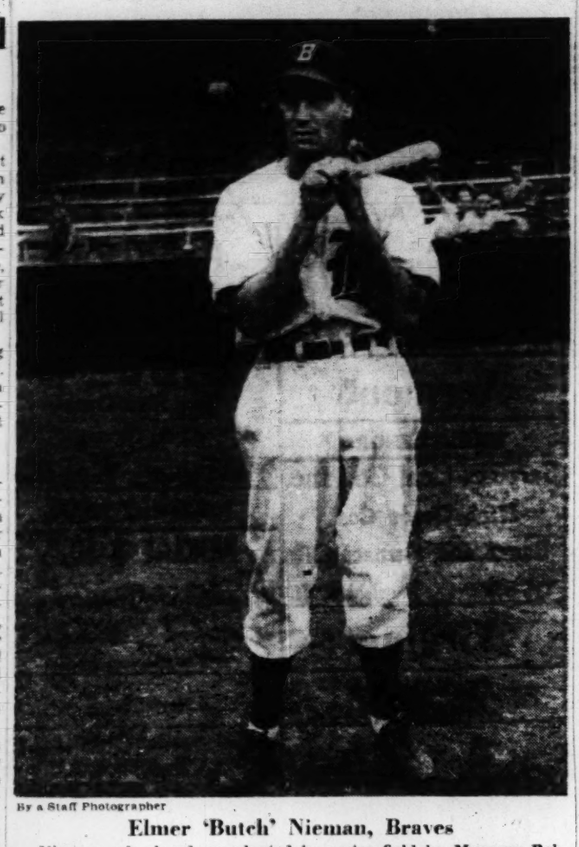
Emmett O'Neill joined the Sox troupe yesterday and Bill Conroy is expected in by Wednesday. On the latter day there is an exhibition with the Giants at Lakewood, N. J., and Mel Ott already has announced that Cliff Melton will start against our heroes. Cronin will decide on his pitchers tomorrow.

Bobby Doerr is continuing the closed stance at the plate which he tried late in '43. It might help.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Sox loafed on Sunday . . . Pete Fox is still bothered by his throwing arm . . . Bob Quinn has signed Bill Solodare of the International League to umpire the Braves' exhibitions from here on . . . Bob finally heard from Stewart Hafferth, the catcher he purchased from Indianapolis . . . Hofferth is waiting to learn his draft status, and if it is favorable, he will report to the club at once.

Hub's First Homer



By a Staff Photographer

Elmer 'Butch' Nieman, Braves

Nieman, who has been planted in center field by Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves, hit Boston's first home run of the spring yesterday in a Regular-Yannigan exhibition game at Bristol, Conn. Butch's hitting and fielding figure to play a leading role in the Braves' unpredictable 1944 campaign.

Navy Gossip Has Bill Smith Headed for Bainbridge, Md.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 3 (AP)—It's a long way off to the next National AAU swimming championship but a choice entry would be the Bainbridge Naval Station.

"Scuttlebutt," or Navy gossip, has it that sensational Bill Smith, whose triple win here this week end gave Great Lakes an easy team triumph in the 1944 AAU indoor tank show, is headed for Bainbridge, Md.

Husky Hawaiian-born Bill has an eye weakness barring his way to a commission, explain those who should know, but he may be able to make the grade as chief specialist, like Adolph Kiefer, at Bainbridge.

Won Five Events

Kiefer, slated to become an ensign any day now, and Smith between them won five of the 10 events in the two-day meet at the University of Michigan pool.

All Smith did as Great Lakes rolled up 54 points, was win three events, place in every event except the breaststroke and:

Retain his 220 freestyle title in 2:08, shattering the meet record of 2:09.3 held by Alan Ford of Yale since 1942.

Win Ford's undefended 100 freestyle crown in 51.6 seconds, a 10th of a second faster than Ford's winning time last year, but considerably behind the Yale star's recent 49.7 feat.

Recapture his 440 freestyle crown in 4:42.1, toppling the 1942 standard of 4:42.4 set by Ohio State's Keo Nakama, Smith's boyhood pal in Hawaii.

Sparked Teams

And spark Great Lakes' medley and freestyle teams to victory, swimming a creditable backstroke lap on the former.

Kiefer was less active than Smith, but his brace of wins rivalled Bill's brilliant stint, the first AAU indoor triple since Johnny Weissmuller won the 100, 200, and 500 in 1928.

Adolph avenged his only 150-yard backstroke defeat in a decade, last year's upset by Harry Holliday of Michigan, with a sterling 1:31 performance, just six-tenths of a second slower than his own world record.

Kiefer's 3:23.9 triumph in the 300 individual medley hung up a new American record. It was 12 seconds faster than last year's winning time by Normal Siegel, formerly of Rutgers, who failed to qualify last week end.

Batterman Won

Two civilians accounted for the other three firsts. Charley Batterman of Columbia, recently released from the Army, copped the low and high-board diving, duplicating his feat in the National Collegiate meet at Yale, the previous week.

The 220 breaststroke went to 17-year-old Joe Verdeur, senior at Northwestern Catholic High School in Philadelphia. Verdeur, AAU outdoor breaststroke champion, placed second to Kiefer in the individual medley.

Michigan, runner-up in both relays, finished second to Great Lakes in the team standings with 20 points, while Ohio State, the defending champion, garnered only five points to finish far down the line.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—This is supposed to be hush-hush stuff; nobody will confirm it officially and nobody wants his name used . . . If it turns out all wrong, you can blame it on the way G. I. rumors travel, but it comes in confidence from widely divergent "good sources." . . .The story is merely that the Army Air Forces are planning some big-time football next fall . . . Apparently the plan is to have one big team for each Air Force in the United States . . . Reports say the bigwigs already have begun to line up player prospects, but there's no indication of what sort of schedules they'll play . . .Anyway, if this goes through, you'll be hearing about something besides Great Lakes and the Iowa Seahawks next fall, regardless of what happens to college football.

* * *

The new "home" owners of the Sacramento Pacific Coast League ball club give a $25 War Bond as a prize for naming the park "Doubleday Field"—what a name for a place where they'll be playing virtually nothing but night games.

* * *

Tino Argimon, varsity football coach at the University of Havana, with observe Notre Dame's spring drills in hopes of learning something about the "T" formation . . . The late E. C. "Billy" Hayes, who developed some great distance runners at Indiana University, predicted in his last interview that it will be either a Swede of a Finn who will eventually run the elusive four-minute mile . . . John Lawther, Penn State, describes those super-tall basketballers as so tall "they have to climb a ladder to shave themselves."

Navy Lieut. Bruce Barnes, former pro tennis star, has joined the physical training department at the Pensacola, Fla., naval air station . . . The Cherry Point, N. C., Marines, who'll play a tough service baseball schedule, will depend mostly on former college and high school stars, but their 19-year-old first baseman, Corp. Pete Rafferty, is rated a standout big-league prospect . . . Ensign Joe Zaleski, coach of the Ottumwa, Iowa, naval air station boxing team, got sweet revenge when his mittmen jolted Wisconsin's four-year victory string. While in college at West Virginia, Joe made two trips to Madison without winning a bout.

Eight Teams Get Certificates In New Grid League

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3 (AP)—Organization of a postwar transcontinental air-borne professional football league was virtually completed yesterday when representatives from eight cities elected temporary officers to handle operations until a permanent setup is perfected, possibly at a December meeting.

Certificates of participation in the league, as yet unnamed, were issued to representatives from New York, Seattle, Wash., Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington.

Roland D. Payne of Pittsburgh, named temporary chairman of the new league, said it would operate in competition with but not in opposition to the National Football League.

Payne said it was not planned to start play until manpower conditions permitted organization of teams of such character that "the class of football will be major league." This would mean after the war or not earlier than 1945, he added.

Payne said the league hoped to draw upon former football stars now in the armed services for many of its players.

Grid Date Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Illinois and Ohio State's 1944 football game will be played Saturday, Nov. 18, in Cleveland Municipal Stadium, Douglas R. Mills, Illinois athletic director, has announced. The two teams met in Cleveland in 1942.

Sports Around the Town

Wanskuck Club Wins Championship

Wanskuck Boys' Club of Providence today holds the New England Boys' Club swimming championship after dethroning Bunker Hill in yesterday's meet at Harvard Pool. Sparked by young Joie Prata, who won the backstroke and individual medley events, the Rhode Islanders rolled up 55 points to top Bunker Hill's 46. Olneyville of Providence was third with 28 points.

Prata also contributed a leg on Wanskuck's winning medley trio, with the other two participants, Edward Nista and Vasili Bellini, also winning individual titles in their specialties—Nista in the 100-yard freestyle and Bellini in the 200-yard breaststroke. Other individual titles were won by Bob Pendleton of Providence Central in the 220-yard freestyle, Jim Gallagher of Olneyville in the dive, and John O'Brien of Bunker Hill in the 400-yard freestyle. Bunker Hill's quartet of Harry Murphy, Francis Moran, Fred Sullivan, and O'Brien took the 400-yard freestyle relay.

* * *

Charlestown Boys' Club still holds its New England boys' club basketball championship today following its defeat of Amherst Boys' Club by a 49-32 score at Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym yesterday afternoon. The victors were presented the Church Trophy by Frederic Cameron Church, President of the Boys' Clubs of Boston.

* * *

Anthony "Tony" Gentile of Woburn has been elected President of the Eastern Massachusetts District Board of Approved Basketball Officials. Other officers elected at yesterday's meeting at the Hotel Lenox included Jack McCarthy of Cathedral High as Vice-President and Ed Kelleher of Belmont as Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

The Boston Olympics closed out their season in the East with a 7-2 loss to the Coast Guard Cutters in Baltimore yesterday. The Cutters successfully defended their United States Amateur Hockey Association championship and were undefeated in their 12 games of the round robin. The 'Pics tied Philadelphia Falcons for second.

Serving notice that he will be the one to watch in the coming B. A. A. Marathon April 19, Coast Guardsman Clayton Farrar Saturday romped to victory in the annual Reddish A. A. 10-mile run through Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury and Roslindale. In addition he set up a new record of 50m. 46s to shatter by 42 seconds the mark previously held by Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket. This was Farrar's second road-racing victory in a row as previously he had won the North Medford Club's annual 20-miler. Other leading finishers Saturday included H. Browning Ross of the U. S. Navy, second; Ed Shepard of Gorham, Maine, third, Anthony Medeiros of North Medford, fourth; and George Daniels of Roxbury, fifth. Fred McGlone of Roxbury, the National Marathon champion, finished eighth.

* * *

Next Sunday sees the start of the spring schedule of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association. Two regattas are definitely slated—the Greater Boston championships on the Charles River Basin and a meet between Coast Guard and Yale at New London—while a third event may be added if Navy and Stevens Tech can get together on the Severn River. At stake here Sunday will be the Oberg Trophy, with B. C., B. U., Harvard, Tech, and Tufts the contestants.

* * *

Holy Cross has announced a baseball schedule of 12 games as follows: May 30, Brown; June 3, at Brown; June 11, Camp Thomas SeaBees; June 18, Worcester Norton Company; July 8, at Brown; July 16, Dartmouth; July 23, at Worcester Norton; July 29, at Dartmouth; Aug. 5, at Yale; Aug. 12, Harvard; Aug. 19, at Williams; Aug. 26, at Harvard.

* * *

Latest entries for the National AAU boxing championships at the Garden next Monday and Tuesday are from Omaha, Neb., and Detroit, Mich. According to Tournament Director Tam Sheehan, entries are expected from 15 district associations with participants numbering from 85 to 100.

McSpaden And Nelson First With $23,900

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 3 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden and Byron Nelson, who battled side by side in golf's winter swing, headed for their home courses today with $23,900 in War Bonds for their efforts.

McSpaden, the Philadelphian who won the San Francisco open, the Phoenix, the Hope-Crosby tournament, and the Gulf Mississippi open, led with $13,500 in war bonds, while Nelson, the iron master from Toledo, Ohio, pocketed $10,400 in bonds.

Won by Stroke

Clipping seven strokes off par figures in the final 36 holes, Nelson nosed out his rival, McSpaden, by a stroke and won Knoxville's first open tournament yesterday with a 72-hole 270.

It was the lowest score turned in by a professional on the winter tour, being rivaled only by Craig Wood's 271 at Durham, N. C., a few weeks ago.

"McSpaden and Nelson were the one and two boys all winter," said Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager. "McSpaden won four tournaments, while Nelson won two, tied one, and finished second twice."

McSpaden, who held a two-stroke lead through Saturday's play at Knoxville, fired a 67 and a 69 in the final two rounds for a 271 and $1,000 in War Bonds. Nelson coupled a brilliant four under par 66 in the morning round with a 67 to grab first place and $1,333.33.

Needed Birdies

Coming to the 16th hole, McSpaden had to have birdies on the final three holes to win, or two out of the last three to tie. He holed out for an eagle two on the 16th, made an easy par on the 17th, and went to the 18th, a short hole. His tee shot was 40 yards from the green, his approach was short of the putting service and he got out with a 4.

Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., leader at the three-quarter mark, skidded on the stretch and ended in a third place 274 tie with Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio. Each got $666.

Craig Wood, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., the duration national open champion, won $500 fifth-place money with a 275, while Johnny Bulla, of Atlanta, with 278 was a stroke ahead of Jimmy Hines, Amsterdam, N. Y., and Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill.

Here and There On the Week End

By the Associated Press

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Bill Smith won 100, 220, and 440-yard freestyle championships in sparking Great Lakes to National A. A. U. indoor swimming title. Chief Specialist Adolph Kiefer of Bainbridge Naval Station and Charley Batterman of Columbia each won two crowns.

AUSTIN, Texas—Charley Parker, Texas schoolboy star, featured University of Texas track relays, winning 100-yard dash in 9.6 and 220-yard sprint in 21.1.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Byron Nelson of Toledo won Knoxville open golf tourney with 72-hole score of 270, one stroke lower than Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—Leola Thomas, Washington, D. C. won women's junior National A. A. U. 150-yard individual medley swimming title in 1:58.4.

CLEVELAND—Cleveland beat Hershey, 4 to 1, for right to meet Buffalo in final play-off series for American Hockey League title.

PHILADELPHIA—Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard retained A. H. A. hockey championship by defeating Philadelphia Falcons, 7 to 1, and Boston Olympics 7-2 to remain undefeated in the 12-game series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Sally Green of Indianapolis won her fifth straight women's singles title and Private First Class John Somael of Camp Mackall, N. C., became the men's singles champion in the United States open table tennis tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ned Day, West Allis, Wis., pin ace, and his Milwaukee partner, Rudy Pugel, became the new national match game doubles bowling champions, taking the title from Nelson Burton and Frank Mataya of St. Louis.

Hulse Accepts

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—Bill Hulse, former New York University runner and more recently a representative of the New York A. C., has accepted an invitation to run in a special mile race during the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival here April 29.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 4, Indianapolis 2.
(Indianapolis eliminated.)

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 1.
(Hershey eliminated.)

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
(Detroit eliminated)

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(Continued from previous page)

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PLAY SAFE!

Buy at

HENRY NOLIN—Jeweler

79 Lisbon St. Lewiston

Wear a Taxi

A Physical Culture Shoe

$6.95

Wearable Walking Shoe Easily Flexed with Two Fingers

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

118 LISBON STREET LEWISTON

For Your Easter Accessories

BLOUSES
HOSIERY
GLOVES
NECKWEAR
HANDBAGS

REID & HUGHES

95 Lisbon St., Lewiston

It's Spring!

Buy your new Spring Outfit
Furs—Suits—Coats—Dresses
Millinery

"Joan Kenley" Blouses
at

TROBER'S FUR SHOP

136 Lisbon St. Lewiston

Store Your Furs With a Furrier

Barnstone-Osgood Company

Quality Jewelers Since 1859

Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling
Hawkes & Libby Crystal

50 Lisbon St Lewiston, Maine

Dress Up for Easter

BUY
YOUR NEW SUIT
and
TOPCOAT
at
CRONIN & ROOT

Sell Good Clothes

127 Lisbon Street

SMART
Spring
STYLES

PICKERING'S HAT SHOP

30 Sabattus St. Tel. 4620

Treadeasy Shoes for Women

Cooperative Shoes for Men

CANTER-WINNER

87 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

This Easter
Buy the Clinton Arch
Support Shoe
for Women

C. L. PRINCE & SON

26-30 Bates Street Tel. 2334-M

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.

Quality and Service

Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us

193 Middle Street Tel. 29

Easter Greetings

from

MALO CLEANERS

Paul Malo, Proprietor Tel. 1624-W

For Easter

Candies and Salted Nuts

Mary's Candy Shop

235 MAIN STREET

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

MAINE

LEWISTON (Continued)

PECK'S

Francine

by **Brewster**

$6.95

Let your Easter hat be this Peck's exclusive soft casual beret by Brewster. Black, Brown, Navy and Coffee.

For Easter!

Say it with flowers

BEAUTIFUL EASTER PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

Ann's Flower Shop

40 Ash Street Phone 827

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gold Jewelry

Plain and Stone Set
Our Selection is Carefully Selected With Recognized Standard of Quality

J. A. Merrill Co.

503 Congress Street

We Feature

Hallmark and Norcross Greeting Cards

You'll find a card for every occasion

Wedding Anniversary · Announcements · Going Away · Birthday · Convalescent · Graduation · Sympathy · Friendship

CARD SHOP—STREET FLOOR

Porteous Mitchell and Braun

PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS

You'll Treasure

Carter diamond rings radiate the clarity, beauty and quality excellence of expert selection. Our reputation is your protection.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY

521 CONGRESS STREET

Say it with Flowers

Vose-Smith Company

Florists

646 CONGRESS St. PORTLAND, MAINE

FLOWERS
For All Occasions

Ralph A. Allen, Proprietor
Bonded Member of F.T.D.A.

Just as beautiful as ever;
Just as fine quality;
Just as readily available,
To give your home the fresh, new beauty and cheer that means so much today.
These are the facts about our

Imperial Washable Wallpapers

Loring, Short & Harmon

A Fine Selection of
EASTER CANDIES
and SALTED NUTS

Also packages suitable to send to those in the service.

E. L. PROCTOR

Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Specialties

23 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers

131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

HARMON and NEWCOMB

Feature

FASHION PARK CLOTHES

for Men

593 Congress Street

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke Fuel Oils

Household Fuel Corp.

51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make Sears
Your Headquarters for

VICTORY GARDEN NEEDS

SEEDS · HOSE
FERTILIZERS · SPRAYERS
GARDEN TOOLS · INSECTICIDES

Use Easy Payment Plan in Purchases of $10 or more

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

19 SO. MAIN STREET TEL. 3336

• Consumer-Owned Co-op Food Store

1944 Marks the 100th Anniversary of Co-operatives in America
1944 will mark the Opening of Our New Meat Department

Concord Consumer Co-operative Society

Incorporated
31A SO. MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business

May We Serve You?

88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick

SHOES FOR WOMEN

TONKIN & FRASER

$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

Garden Tools

are very scarce. Better get your hoes, rakes and shovels now while they are to be had!

Our stocks are fairly complete.

A. H. BRITTON & CO.

The Friendly Shop

24 SCHOOL STREET

"Where 'Friend' Greets Friend"

DISTINCTIVE
SPRING MILLINERY

Gloves, Hosiery, Accessories
Easter Cards

LEVINE'S

Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel

86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room

FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner

Candies and Ices

24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at

LINCOLN'S

26 Pleasant St.

Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

NEW DICKEYS

Frilly, Frothy, or Stately Tailored!

You'll find choosing easy and satisfactory here!

HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

Place your orders early but don't forget Crax

296 Phones 4567

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE

815 CHESTNUT STREET

Express Your Individuality in Your Easter Hat

Each hat a masterpiece with its lovely straws, soft feathers and lovely veils.

MISS MARY CAHILL

50 HANOVER STREET

THE BEST IN BOOKS

Cards for All Occasions

THE BOOK NOOK

9 Stark Street

All Types of
Drapery Service

Window Shades—Venetian Blinds—Slip Covers — Curtains — Pillows—Draperies

Phone 7370

O. J. MALMGREN CO.

36 West Central Street

Electrical Work Expertly and Carefully Done

ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son

101 HANOVER STREET

Cold Wave Permanent for Easter

It will set off your entire costume

PHONE 354

Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop

21 DUBUQUE STREET

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 5043 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dress Them Up for Easter at Hill's

Styles for Toddlers to High School Teens

Coats
Suits
Dresses

In Styles they'll like at Prices you'll like!

James W. Hill Company

J. HODGE CO.

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Mouldings—Brackets—Box Shooks

485 ELM STREET
Call 400

BUY WAR BONDS

NASHUA

MOORE'S TEL 2800
Quality Service
31 MAIN ST. MARKET

Flowers by
AURELIE DUMONT

74 E. Pearl Street Tel. 3650

PORTSMOUTH

Easter Coats
Suits and Dresses
at
The George B. French Co.

MARKET ST.

Easter Gift Candies

Soda Fountain Service
Light Lunches

MOULTON'S

"At Head of Square"

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN

Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.

Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.

TEL. 23 257-259 THAMES STREET

GOOD-WILL, Inc.

Cleaners and Dyers

Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS

The Century Store

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized
and Battery Service

NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP

Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gladys J. Nickerson

HAIRCUTTING
AND
STYLING

Tel. MAnning 3092
Room 210, 334 Westminster Street

Hope Market

The Personalized Service Store

17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP

Choice Flowers

85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (Continued)

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service

MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.

24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP

The Book Shop

5 Grosvenor Building

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON

BE PREPARED!

Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

GORE'S ESSO STATION

501 S. WASHINGTON STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

ANTIQUES

Helen L. Hanna

2522 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington Virginia

It's Fun to Look!

Telephone—CHestnut 5814

Quality Merchandise
Reasonably Priced

PENNEY'S

IN ARLINGTON

Highland and Wilson Boulevard

GRAHAM & OGDEN

Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria

803 King St. Alex. 1300

EVANS COFFEE SHOP

4770 Lee Highway
Arlington, Va.

Approved by Duncan Hines

CHESTNUT 9888

YEATMAN'S for HARDWARE

3021 WILSON BLVD. in CLARENDON

Phone OXford 2243
Arlington, Va.

Paints, Tools, Electrical Appliances, House Furnishings, Fireplace Equipment, Plumbing Supplies, Garden Supplies, Dog Supplies, Bicycles, Toys, Sport Equipment, Sanding Machines, Lawnmower Sharpening

---

Helen Waldron

MISSES' APPAREL

2830 Wilson Blvd., Arlington

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES

Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories

Featuring Nationally Advertised Merchandise

"It's the personalized service that counts"

Say It With Flowers From

Rector's Flower Store

3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918

Arlington, Va. Nights CHestnut 1555

Flowers Delivered or Telegraphd Anywhere

Charge Accounts Solicited

ARLINGTON LETTER SERVICE

Mimeographing Notary
Public stenography

Clarendon Trust Building Oxford 2688
(At the Traffic Circle)

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars

Ford Herbys Inc.

113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

CAROLYN Modes

Sold in Lynchburg Exclusively at

L. Moses & Co.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY

Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk

TELEPHONE 1080

Phone 200

For excellent cleaning of clothing, rugs, draperies, and furs.

The Rivermont

DRY CLEANING CO.

Virginia

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

White Star Laundry

makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.

Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

An early Easter suggests Early Spring

FASHIONS from

MILLNER'S

THE SHOPPING CENTER

BIBEE'S

Your Home-Owned Chain Grocery

Fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Meat

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florence **WILSON'S**

Fall Successes In Smartly Different

Suits and Frocks

HATS

In Tailored Towns or Spectator Sports

116 WEST FREEMASON

Albright Florist

ED. ALBRIGHT and MRS. SUE H. RILEY

(Flowers by Wire)

PHONE 26026

113 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

W. G. Swartz Co.

Norfolk's Largest Department Store

"Authentic Reproductions"

Smith Furniture

422 Granby St. Norfolk 10, Va.

Willner's

Hosiery—Lingerie

Sportswear for Ladies

118 W. Freemason Street

Norfolk, Va. Phone 45814

D. P. PAUL CO.

Largest Jewelers South

Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Fortieth Year

Shulman & Co.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers

Outfitters to Military Officers

Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-3857

ROANOKE

NATALIE SHOPPE

Now Showing

ADVANCE SPRING COATS, SUITS and DRESSES

301 South Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

CALDWELL-SITES CO.

GIFTS

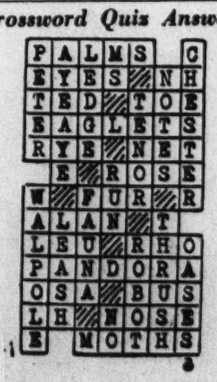
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants

105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy

DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

Crossword Quiz Answers



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L	H		H	O	S	E
E		M	O	T	H	S

Virginia

ROANOKE (Continued)

Look to

Pugh's

for Your Spring Apparel

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.

37 Years Serving You

Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Visit

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.

for

New Spring Arrivals in everything Ready-to-Wear.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"

Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.

Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.

All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works

ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

Phone 21-125

We Cordially Invite You to Visit

Woodrum's

602 VIRGINIA ST. E.

Complete Home Furnishers

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.

Authorized Maytag Dealers

All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges

185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

Super Market Basket

Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY

509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

APRIL FEATURE!
6% Discount on All Sweaters

MIRIAM'S

East End Center for Women's and Children's Wear

Watch for Our Monthly 6% Discount Feature

1599-B Wash. St. E. Open Evenings

ANGEL'S FUR CO.

Shopping center for

Fine Furs

FUR STORAGE

912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

THE DIAMOND

Charleston's
Finest Department Store

Capitol St. Phone 28-111

"THE KINGS"

Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing

30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD

Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk

1325 WASHINGTON E.

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.

Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

Buy More War Bonds

114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company

Let PALACE brighten your home this Spring

- Complete Decorating Service
- Slipcovers · Wallpaper
- Draperies · Paints

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE

Wallpaper

Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.

416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Women's Apparel
Millinery

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Fine Apparel for
MEN, WOMEN and BOYS
ANGELS

Amsbury and Johnson

MEN'S CLOTHING

Smart Wearing Apparel

321 10th Street Phone 4669

THE HAT BOX

Keith Albee Building

Specializing in

Millinery—Gloves
Purses
Costume Jewelry

FOARD & HARWOOD

Shoes for the Entire Family

Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store

915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

A VICTORY GARDEN

Patriotic — Thrifty

GOOD SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS INSECTICIDES

C. M. Love & Co.

1040 3RD AVENUE PHONE 3129

Huntington

Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.

The Store for Thrifty People

Charles

427 9th Street Phone 21800

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**

Books, Periodicals, Rental Library

532-534 TENTH STREET

Mangel's

Feminine Apparel

Third Ave., Cor. 10th Street
Huntington, W. Va.

STEVENS HAT SHOP

Quality Millinery
at budget prices

Complete Matron's Department
23-24 headsize

315 9th Street Mrs. L. Goodman

MORGANTOWN

Hardware
for Every Purpose

"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"

BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88

H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS

Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing

Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.

"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"

345-351 High Street

Morgantown's Largest Department Store

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical

PITTSBURGH COAL

ALL SIZES

CLEAN COAL CO.

WOODSDALE 463

"It's the cut that counts"

Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.

Special attention given to children

McCOY BEAUTY SHOP

103 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

HAMILTON

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •

JACKSON'S BREAD United

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES

R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West

Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY

DEPARTMENT STORE

18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Suggestions
—fine new collections of
Natural Minks and Silver Foxes
—to go with your Easter costume by Langburne—Warren Cook—or of Munro Tweeds.
—all so attractively priced—at
Heeney's

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3-1222

Why Waste Gasoline?

Let us check your motor
CAMPBELL MOTORS (OTTAWA) Ltd.
180 Slater Street

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F.W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Revlon Cosmetics
Available at
Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdresisng
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W. 3-5088

121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408
Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

CHARLES McKINLEY & CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Tinsmithing Service
OFFICE, 43 BESSERER ST., Opp. P. O. Ter.
PHONE 4-0214
NIGHT CALLS—3-6196—3-9010

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete clothes service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE
Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8434 Night MO. 5446

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5978
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
183 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

JUNCTION 4157
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

THE HARRIS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Dealers in COAL, COKE and WOOD
Office and Yard: 314 Coxwell Ave.
Phone GLadstone 1174
Toronto 6

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Telephones LA. 3372 LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Deschaux
FRONTENAC 3131

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Helen was voted the most likely to succeed in her welding class."

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Jet Propulsion and Rocket Propulsion?

When the U. S. Army and the RAF announced a new fighter plane able to operate at "high altitudes and extreme speed," many persons jumped to the conclusion that here, at last, was the long-dreamed-of rocket plane which, after the war, could be readily converted into an earth-moon runabout. Such a fantastic conclusion is entirely unwarranted, according to information furnished by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, builders of the Army's new twin-engine jet-propelled combat plane.

Aircraft engineers point out that there is a difference between thermal jet propulsion, as it is known today, and rocket propulsion.

Basically, they both make use of the force or thrust that rotates the common whirling garden sprinkler when water under pressure issues from the rearward-pointed nozzles on the ends of the sprinkler arms—the same force that drives skyrockets aloft with a roar when the burning fuse ignites the charge within the body of the rocket.

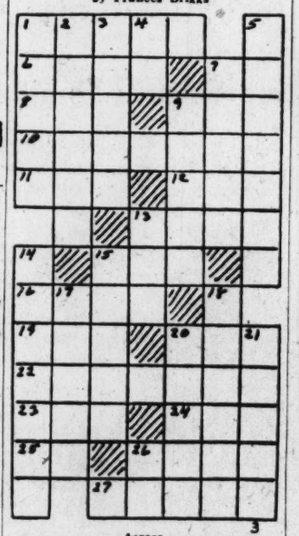
The true rocket or rocket motor, however, carries with it, in addition to the exploding or burning charge, the oxygen necessary to support the combustion of this fuel. The oxygen for this purpose is pre-compressed—sometimes in liquid form. This type of propulsion can be used in the airless, oxygenless reaches of interplanetary space.

A thermal jet propulsion system, on the other hand, such as is used in the new Army plane, carries only the fuel or burning charge, depending upon the oxygen in the earth's atmosphere to make it possible to burn the fuel. Jet-propelled planes would not operate on interplanetary runs.

In the jet-propelled plane, power from a gas turbine operates a mechanism for compressing air. The compressed air is mixed with atomized fuel, such as gasoline, kerosene, etc., and from that point the operation is the same as in a rocket engine—the gas is released and ignited and the resulting expansion and escape of the gaseous products of combustion through the jet provides the power to drive the plane.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Brizzs



Across
1—What are the "fronded" trees of Whittier's "Eternal Goodness"?
6—According to Moore, "Twere a pity to limit one's love to a pair" of what?
7—Connecticut River rises in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—To spread grass for drying.
9—What is opposed to "heel"?
10—Young eagles are what?
11—What is a hardy cereal, closely allied to wheat?
12—The trammel used by a fisherman is what?
13—What flower "is fairest when 'tis budding new"?
15—The covering of the pussy willow catkin resembles what?
16—First "A" in A. A. Milne stands for what?
19—What is the singular of "lei"?
20—Greek letter.
22—Curiosity prompted what mythical character to open a certain box?
23—What is first name of Mrs. Johnson, explorer of African jungles?
24—Public vehicle.
25—Left hand (abbr.).
26—Where are the olfactory nerves?
27—Eggers are what?

Down
1—Who is hero of Phoebe Cary's "Leak in the Dike"?
2—What is a nocturnal lemur of Madagascar?
3—What is a ridge, shelf, or bar projecting from a vertical surface?
4—Manuscript (abbr.).
5—What is one of England's most picturesque cities?
7—Musical characters.
9—What person would have leading role in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman"?
13—To go swiftly.
14—What English novelist was born in New Zealand?
15—What do you call the group of animals of any particular region?
17—What is a leather thong to hold a dog in control?
18—According to Browning, what bird "sings each song twice over"?
20—An automaton is what?
21—What is the plural of "oasis"?
26—Not any.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baldivieso, Enrique (än-rē'-kā bäl'-dē-vyĕ'-sō)—Bolivia's new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Henriot, Philippe (fē'-lēp än'-ryō')—Vichy Propaganda Minister.

Kállay, Miklós [Angl. Nicholas] (mi'-klōsh käl'-loi)—Premier of Hungary.

Lorengau (lō-rĕng-ou')—Airfield on Manus Island, in the Admiralty group.

Mogaung (mō-goung')—River valley in Burma.

Oroluk (ō'-rō-lōōk)—Atoll midway between Truk and Ponape in the Carolines.

Prijedor (prē'-yĕ-dôr)—Rail center in north central Yugoslavia.

Wotho (wōt'-hō)—Atoll, site of an air base in the Marshall Islands.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

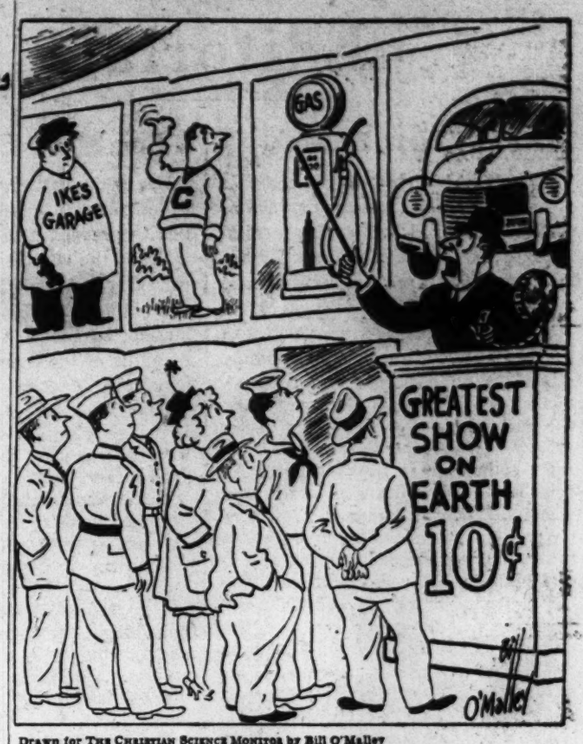
Bălţi (bĕl'-tsĕ)—Bessarabia's main railroad junction.

Clermont-Ferrand (klĕr'-môn'-fe'-räN')—Production center in central France, target of Allied bombers.

Horthy, Admiral Miklós [Angl. Nicholas] von (mi'-klōsh fôn hôr'-tē)—Regent of Hungary.

Prut [Ger. Pruth] (prōōt)—River of Hungary.

Key: ăle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ĕve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=s in azure.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

A Verse for Today . . .

The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!—James 3:5

Commercial Peat

In the commercial production of peat blocks for fuel, the material is uncovered, dug from the ground, run through a chopping machine, pressed into bricks, and allowed to dry in the open air for two to three months.

In Lighter Vein

Oh-Oh!

Sandy: "Why do they keep putting jokes in the paper about Scotsmen being tightwads?"

Friend: "Why don't you call up the editor and ask?"

Sandy: "What! And who'd pay for the phone call?"

Best Part

Proud Mother: "How do you think our little Willie is doing as a pianist?"

Music Teacher: "Well, I can say that he's very adept at closing the lid."

Shrewd Junior

Father: "Did you find out why Junior has been saving his spinach lately?"

Mother: "Well, his teacher told there was iron in it so he's been holding it for the scrap collection drive."

NEWS ITEM— AMERICAN NAVAL TASK FORCES STRIKE WITHIN 530 MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Arguing With Marmaduke*

By Le Pelley

DID YOU GET 100 IN SPELLING AGAIN, MARMADUKE ??
OF COURSE ... IT'S EASY TO SPELL A WORD RIGHT !
BUT THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY TO SPELL A WORD RIGHT, AND DOZENS OF WAYS TO SPELL IT WRONG
ISN'T IT EASIER TO LEARN JUST ONE RIGHT WAY INSTEAD OF A DOZEN WRONG WAYS ?!?
THERE MUST BE A FLAW IN THAT ARGUMENT SOMEWHERE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They're Just Crackers*

By Rodgers

"I don't think it would be quite right to eat these beautiful crackers, do you?" Betty Anne asked
"Well - we might just as well be practical," I started to say -
"On the other hand -" Betty Anne continued - "These broken pieces aren't anything special."
"No sir! They're just crumbs," I wagged -
"Exactly!" Betty Anne agreed. And there was no point in letting a lot of crumbs lie around!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Platypus Leaves*

By The Hagers

"Koala!" I exclaimed with joy. "Imagine finding you here, boy!"
"Why not?" said he. "It's my birthplace, And, consequently, my home base."
Come dine with me beneath my eaves. I'm serving eucalyptus leaves.
Won't you come too and dine with us?" "No, thank you!" said the platypus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The New Russia

Those who watch only the accounts of battles won and territory gained as the Red Army rolls westward are missing half the picture of the new Russia. Military might is painting with a broad and brilliant brush. But political moves are etching the main outlines of Russia in the postwar world. The Molotov statement on Rumania and the new terms for Finland may tell more about the new Russia than the sweep of her armies to shut off Odessa.

Of course great interest naturally attaches to such questions as whether Marshal Zhukov's forces will seize the Carpathian passes and open the gates to the plains of Hungary; whether General Malinovsky's army will trap 200,000 Germans at Odessa; whether the Russians will sweep on south at the current rate, putting them in Bucharest and Ploesti before May; or whether the main push will come across the plains of Poland.

Yet these operations will not determine where Russia's borders are to be or what kind of a neighbor she will be. A highly revealing light on these questions is furnished by the Molotov reassurance as Russian forces enter Rumania. This kills two ugly suspicions. One was that held in some quarters by Russia's allies that she would make peace with Hitler when once her armies had reached Soviet borders. The other was the fear of neighbor states that the Red Army would not stop and Russia would become a more dangerous neighbor than Germany.

The Molotov statement says the order has been given for Russian troops to "pursue the enemy until his final rout and capitulation." But it gives a public pledge that the Soviet Government does not pursue the aim of "acquiring Rumanian territory or altering the existing social structure of Rumania." This looks like a basic statement of policy, applying to all Russian relations. Of course, Moscow takes it to mean that the borders as of 1940 are conceded to Russia. But for everything else it is a self-denying ordinance.

Taken together with the reported willingness of Moscow to give up its demands on Finland for Hongö and Viipuri, the Molotov formula displays Russia in the role of a satisfied, stable power. It gives a clear outline of her border claims, and the warning to Chungking over a "violation of the Mongol People's Republic" by troops from Sinkiang gives notice that those borders will be protected. But add the recent Soviet ideological shift from atheistic Communism toward a tolerance for capitalism and religion and the new Russia must look far less dangerous than anything the world has thought of since 1917.

The new picture holds vast potentialities, not only for immediate moves by Axis satellites, but for peace-keeping postwar relations with her neighbors and her allies.

On Handling Strikes

Admirable work in settling strikes is being quietly done by various State agencies with long experience prior to the war and the establishment of the National War Labor Board. At some points their procedure betters that of the war-born NWLB. It is the Board's practice, for instance, not to take up a dispute while a strike is on. Sometimes the tactics work, and sometimes not. In contrast there is the other policy of jumping in as soon as possible after a strike begins, bringing the factions together, and trying to negotiate a way out on the spot.

Use of this latter plan recently won the quick ending of the biggest threat to transportation to Massachusetts war plants. A big bus strike suddenly came on, and a second and larger was voted for midnight. Under the law the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration had no choice. It was required to summon the strikers and management to conference. Patiently laboring through a tedious session from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m., it cleaned up both disputes.

As an emergency agency, the National War Labor Board has shouldered a tremendous burden and deserves commendation. But it does not seem likely to become the peacetime pattern for industrial relations that some of its enthusiastic members predict. It has always seemed curious that the one principal institution formed to keep the industrial peace should take the position that it would not handle strikes. The immediate ending of the Massachusetts bus strike—one of dozens of similar instances—indicates the traditional method of getting strikers and company together at the conference table, even while a strike is in process, still has unmistakable merits.

Bombs on Switzerland

Energetic measures are doubtless being taken by the responsible authorities to prevent such regrettable mistakes as the shooting down of American transport planes by American ships in battle off Sicily, the shelling of landing barges at Eniwetok, and the bombing of the Swiss town of Schaffhausen by American planes.

Sometimes the confusion of battle, in which visibility is reduced nearly to zero by smoke, helps to account for such errors. In the case of Schaffhausen, the miscalculation seems to have occurred because of high winds which carried the pilots off their course.

The Swiss are reported as taking this incident with remarkable calm. They are disciplined in the requirements of neutrality. Switzerland is set like a little island with the Axis sea close around. The Swiss know that world wars cannot always be tailored to the inch.

But that does not lessen in any degree the responsibility which Americans feel for this blunder. Whatever amends can be made will, of course, be made. And a whole series of incidents in which miscalculation has played too big a part will spur the efforts of military authorities to provide surer and surer safeguards against unnecessary losses to ourselves or others. These efforts can be backed up by the constructive insistence of the home front that accidents of this nature are not "inevitable."

Frumious Bandersnatch

And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms my beamish boy!

Any miserable wight who has been wrestling with his income-tax returns during the last three months, or with the forms of the OPA, WPB, WMC, or others of the acrophonetic agencies, will give vent to an audible respiration of relief at the recent dictum of Chief Maury Maverick of the SMWPC.

"Lengthy memoranda and gobbledygook language," including those favorite articulations "implementation," "activation," "finalizing," "effectuating," and "dynamics," are barred forever in his outfit. "O frabjous day!" What joy would reign in thousands of freeman's bosoms if every bureau chief felt the same way as the redoubtable Texan.

The Root of the Trouble

Just as physicians have admitted that emotional strain can cause bodily diseases, so dental research workers have recently come to the conclusion that tooth cavities can be traced to worry, resentment, fear, and other mental disturbances. An article in the April Coronet, reporting the discoveries of the dental profession, takes note of the fact that during the depression of the 30's—when anxiety and mental distress affected many—that "an outbreak of cavities was noted among American men."

It is interesting to observe that another branch of the medical faculty is taking due note of the mental nature and origin of ailments of the human body. The article to which reference is made reports that those conducting dental research say we can help to insure sound and permanent teeth "by avoiding false fears and emotional orgies." And it concludes with this recommendation: "Try balancing your mental attitude and developing a temperate point of view."

Nearly 80 years ago the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear, and so forth, make a man sick, and neither material medicine nor Mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers."

Radio, Reel Join the 3 R's

In planning postwar jobs, some thought had better be given to the truant officer, for there may not be much call for him in the school of tomorrow. With the three "R's" taught to the tune, not of a hickory stick, but of a radio, and textbooks coming to life on a movie screen, the problem will not be keeping Junior in school, but keeping parents out. Chicago public schools are now inaugurating a daily radio news service for use in teaching geography, history, civics, and other topics, and visual education via motion pictures is projected in all progressive school programs. Television opens up even further vistas. And, who knows, for good behavior, teacher might run a thrilling Western now and then!

Taking It Too Easy?

I Walked Again

(The Arnold Arboretum is one of the most famous botanical gardens in the world. Located on the outskirts of Boston, and easily accessible from all parts of the city, it covers more than 400 acres and contains hundreds of trees and plants brought from everywhere and carefully cultivated under the most favorable conditions. It was founded in 1872, is owned by Harvard University, and by an agreement with the City of Boston it is used as a public park.)

It is spring in Chicago. And spring is always beautiful here in the Midwest. But I was thinking of the approaching Maytime beauties of the Arnold Arboretum today, and nostalgia took me far from the Windy City.

I walked today through iron gates, a thousand miles away. The breath of spring was in the air and all the fields were green. I crossed a brook and its banks were lost beneath a trailing vine. On the meadow new grass hid the dry stalks of yesterday's weeds. Bright leaves bedecked the maples, and the magnolias were heavy with beauty.

I followed the path to the high hill, the hill where the lilacs grow; white, and purple, and blue. Each one lending its fragrance to the breeze, whispering softly of spring and passing showers and vanquished winter. Rhododendrons and azaleas crowded their brilliance against the hillside, and across the valley hemlocks topped the ridge like a mighty cathedral against the sky. . . .

I walked today through iron gates, a thousand miles away, where summer's heat lay over the land, and the brook was all but dry. Fallen and forgotten was the beauty of the magnolias near the grove where the full-leafed maples stood. The meadow path lured me to leave the roadway and dream and linger through the goldenrod. Wild crabapples stood in patterned orchard rows, their sour fruit blushing with early color.

Over the hill I wandered and across the upland slope; down again to the valley, where the grass was lush and sweet. Where the brook flowed so softly and tempted my tired feet. . . .

I walked today through iron gates, a thousand miles away. A breath of summer lingered where the meadow flamed farewell. The white birches stood leafless in the grove where the bright pennants of the maples and the oaks waved signals in the graying sky.

I hurried along the roadway and my step was firm and strong. I lingered awhile on the hilltop and whistled a song. And high atop the ridge that reached to heaven's eaves—I remembered all the things undone that I must do today. . . .

I walked today through iron gates, along the unplowed roadway where the meadow sparkled in virgin white. The trees wore ermine mantles to cover their naked arms. The valley brook was silent beneath the winter ice. The sunlight slanted through the hemlocks to warm the sleeping earth.

It is spring in Chicago, and the early flowers in my garden are welcome and lovely. Yet, today, I walked in Boston, and the scent of lilacs was all around me, as fresh and sweet as the crocuses blooming at my feet.

RALPH B. BRYAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Crusaders—Not Invaders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not be well for the Allied Nations to challenge their thinking on the subject of invasion? Invasion swept over Europe when the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Norway, and Russia were attacked, and only Russia was able to throw the invaders back.

We do not speak of a Russian invasion of the Baltic States, even though she has crossed the borders of some of these States. We think of the progress the Russians are so successfully making against a cruel and merciless enemy, with varied emotions of rejoicing and gratitude.

Would it not be in order to think in terms of a crusade against the enslavement of our brothers and sisters; against the unspeakable outrages perpetrated in the name of war; a crusade of liberation from false ideologies; of restoration of property to its owners, and establishment of a just peace?

We do not like to think of ourselves as invaders, but CRUSADERS! That is a fertile idea to plant in consciousness, and who can say what the Victory harvest would be!

Walla Walla, Wash. NORMAN C. WILSON

Pausing to Appreciate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that more should be said that would indicate our appreciation of the labors expended by our President in his efforts to successfully prosecute the war. Those who agree with the democratic process must think of Franklin Roosevelt as "our" President since he was elected by the expressed will of the majority of the people.

We, certainly, are not to ignore the mistakes of the Administration. They are so numerous that if we chose, we could be concerned about them all the time. Yet it appears clear that because of the duties of his office, no other one person is so involved in the war and upon no other one person do the cares of the war weigh so heavily.

We may believe, in all sincerity, that he should not be re-elected. We may believe that his domestic policies are harmful to the country. Still while as our President he acts, as best he sees, to win the war, let us pause from time to time, and show appreciation.

Richmond, Calif. FRED DARLEY

Americans First

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your fine alert editorial, "Americans First!"

When we find the chairman of the Republican National Committee using the argument that "the resentment of racial groups against the Government of the United States" can benefit a political party, he is on dangerous ground. We look for finer reasons than "racial resentments" to influence the votes of any political party.

I am, and always have been, a stanch Republican, but I look with dismay upon the lack of vision—the apparent inability of the present leaders of the Republican Party to measure up to the demands of the day and hour. There is indeed cause to question whether they represent the progressive element within their party, in their attitude toward the vital questions facing our country today.

Wendell L. Willkie, in his earnest call to them to do so, is the best friend they have, and unquestionably represents, better than any other candidate seeking the Republican nomination, the principles for which America stands. He is honest with the party and the people. He leaves no one in doubt as to where he stands in all the vital questions now facing the nation, and he is "all out" for America. (Mrs.) IRENE B. ROBINSON

West Roxbury, Mass.

"Union Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have two boys in the armed services and two in defense work. One in defense work is in the list for next induction, with the other, a father, deferred until June.

Facing a war with boys of military age made some realistic thinking necessary, and I found it in the book, "Union Now." It wasn't so hard to think of giving up our boys for war when I could see the hope of international federal union in the end.

Federal Union to me has food for the mind and heart that, as we used to say, "will stick to the ribs." It seems the more plans I read, the more convinced I am that "Union Now" is the best. (Mrs.) EMORY NASH

Columbia, Mo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How the Stop Willkie-ites Operate

An Intimate Message From Nebraska

By Roscoe Drummond

LINCOLN, NEB.

The "Stop Willkie" movement is on in full force in Nebraska. It is now out in the open and has gone beyond merely ardent hopes and hostile catch phrases.

It has reached the stage of active, concerted tactics—an alliance by the supporters of Mr. Willkie's principal opponents for the Republican Presidential nomination, engineered by the leader of the forces backing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in this State.

The purpose of the alliance is to cut down Wendell Willkie in order to leave the field clear for any other nominee but him. The method of the alliance is to gather the supporters of other aspirants, Dewey, MacArthur, Bricker—though none are entered in this primary—into a combined opposition.

In Nebraska, this combined opposition is being gathered behind the honest candidacy of Lieutenant Commander Harold Stassen. If the alliance can defeat Willkie, it will then desert Stassen and seek its own best advantage.

Here in Nebraska is the technique of the national "Stop Willkie" movement in miniature. It is the kind of political manipulation which produced Harding in 1920.

These tactics have been in use against Mr. Willkie for the past six months in different political sections of the country, but they have not been so visible nor so blatant as they became when Mr. Willkie himself entered the State to begin his campaign.

Probably to succeed, the alliance of the backers of the other candidates had to come out into the open, and in any event it came out into the open with a bang within a few hours after Mr. Willkie arrived in Lincoln.

It was at Mr. Willkie's first public appearance at a "Candidates' Day" luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club that Christopher J. Abbott, wealthy rancher and old-line Republican organization politician, rose to speak in behalf of Mr. Dewey. He assailed Mr. Willkie for stirring up Republican disharmony by discussing issues when, as he phrased it, a primary was for the purpose of choosing candidates, not policies. And then came the real tip-off. Addressing himself to supporters of Dewey, MacArthur, and Bricker, Mr. Abbott came right out with the plan when he said:

"Thomas E. Dewey has proved that silence is golden and that he knows when it is wise to keep his mouth shut.

"I urge you to start a draft movement for Dewey in Nebraska and get in stride with destiny. I am going to vote for Commander Stassen in the primary."

That is one way to run party politics but it may well also prove to be the one way to guarantee a fourth term.

This is the background of the statement Mr. Willkie made in Lincoln this week end in which he declared:

"There are gathering behind Harold Stassen's candidacy—and I know it is without his knowledge and consent—forces which seek to control the Republican convention this year by supporting regional or favorite-son candidacies, thus to control the convention not by open discussion or by the free process but in closed conferences and in hotel rooms. These forces seek to retain control of the party machinery even at the cost of losing the election."

Even before Mr. Abbott's open appeal to all factions to combine against him, Mr. Willkie's supporters here had already informed him that the sponsors of all the other national candidates, and of Senator Taft as well, were "ganging up" on him behind Stassen. Nebraska correspondents agree there is ample ground for the Willkie accusation.

It may well be that these anti-Willkie collaborators have over-reached themselves. Now that they have had to show their hand and, in an effort to win, to proclaim publicly that they are combining to head off Willkie before they split up to go their own ways, their appeal may seem less inviting to the Republican voters at the primary polls than to its formulaters in the back room.

It doesn't make a pretty picture and it didn't evoke a very hearty response from the Nebraska Republicans who heard Mr. Abbott put it into pretty crude words. Mr. Willkie branded it a reflection upon the integrity of all the candidates for the Republican nomination and its self-exposure will very likely strengthen Mr. Willkie's prospects.

If the Republican Party adopts such backstage politics this spring, many voters will find less reason to support the Republican Party this fall.

The Conservative Tradition of Change

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Beneath the current political ferment in Britain, fundamental and far-reaching changes are under way. That's the real meaning of last week's political crisis in Parliament which ended in an overwhelming vote of confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Government. The major issue—a question of confidence in the Government—is therefore settled and can be considered as fully and finally settled for the duration. That is to say, Churchill remains the unchallenged and unchallengeable wartime leader of Britain and will continue to get votes of confidence while the war lasts, whenever he wants to ask for them.

But there is much more to it than that. The other night I was listening to a debate on postwar politics in Britain by a Conservative, a Liberal, and a Labor member of Parliament. I was immediately struck by the fact that each of them began his speech with a reference to the great "tradition" which lay behind his particular party. In fact, not only Conservative but Liberal and Labor M. P.'s all emphasized the importance of their party tradition.

It is characteristic of the difference between American and English politics that at this London debate the importance of tradition was so emphatically taken for granted by even Liberal and Labor speakers. In England, however, insistence on tradition doesn't necessarily mean opposition to change. In fact, to a remarkable extent the contrary is true.

I always think it is a great pity that people only quote part of that familiar saying: *Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose.* In full, it reads: *En France plus ça change plus c'est la même chose; en Angleterre plus c'est la même chose plus ça change.*

And this little-known last half of the proverb is just as appropriately true of England as the familiar first part is of France. The more things seem to stay the same in this illogical island, the more they're imperceptibly altering all the time.

For tradition in England—even Conservative tradition—is a tradition of gradual change—with, it is true, the accent on gradual. There is an element in British Conservatism which, without ever breaking its links with past tradition, appreciates the imperative need for progress and change.

Today, this progressive element finds its clearest expression in the "Tory reform committee" which was chiefly responsible for the Government's initial defeat last week on the equal-pay question. This lively group, led by the young Conservative firebrand, Quinton Hogg, is in fact advocating and campaigning for progressive policies further to the left, in many cases, than the program of the Liberal Party itself, and certainly more liberal in several instances than those advocated by the Labor Party in Britain.

Furthermore, this odd fondness for change in the Conservative tradition is now finding expression in another significant way. This is the Commonwealth group. Its leader, Sir Richard Acland, is himself a large landed proprietor who is handing over the bulk of his estates to the Nation because of his conviction that feudalism has now become a function of the State and not of the individual.

But the point is that both these "progressive" currents in the British political stream today are evidences of a profound change, which perhaps is best described as a leftward shift of the center of political gravity. This is precisely the sort of deep undercurrent which slowly sweeps away old landmarks on a stream's banks almost imperceptibly, until suddenly it is realized that the topography of the country has been radically altered.

That is what is happening in Britain now. One of the leaders who is taking a most active part in this process said to me the other day: "Within the next half year or so the Government will have completed and Parliament have passed the most revolutionary program of social reforms in British history, covering almost every aspect of our national life."

There is another French proverb which says that when peasants begin to talk, things are on the move. Of Britain it might be said that when Conservative tradition of change begins to operate, then Britain itself changes.

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